



TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES

of the

State Historical Society
of Idaho



FOR THE YEARS
1925-1926

BOISE, IDAHO
DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
1926

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W. J. McConnell

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO 1893-1897

Idaho State Historical Society

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80-01355

Boise, Idaho
December Thirty-First
1926

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OFFICERS
of the
State Historical Society

of the

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Librarian and Secretary
ELLA C. REED

Assistant Librarian
MARY L. SMITH

Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Society of the State of Idaho for the Years 1925-1926

To the Honorable Charles C. Moore, Governor of the State of Idaho:

SIR—

Under the provisions of Section 1277 of the Compiled Statutes of Idaho, it is our duty to submit to you our report for the years 1925 and 1926. The Tenth Annual Report of Mrs. Ella C. Reed, Librarian of the Society, here submitted shows that the pictures, relics, curios and exhibits acquired during the past two years considerably exceed in both amount and importance the accummulations of the Ninth Biennium, which were greater than during any preceding two years, and further shows a continuation of an ever-increasing interest in the Historical Society and its efforts. This is brought out also by the increased number of visitors who have called at the rooms of the Society during this time and examined our collections there.

OUR OFFICERS IN CHARGE

The present Board of Trustees at the first meeting following their appointment, thoroughly appreciating the splendid service so many years furnished by Mrs. Ella C. Reed, as both assistant librarian and librarian, again placed her in charge and re-elected as her assistant Mr. George W. Reed, who had for some prior years served in that capacity. Mr. Reed served as assistant librarian throughout the year 1925, and then resigned his position. Our Board appointed Mr. Calvin R. White, one of our oldest pioneers, to temporarily fill the position, but in February last we secured the services of Mrs. Mary L. Smith, who has, during the past eleven months, served as assistant librarian.

Mrs. Reed has continued her well-established reputation as an ideal executive officer of such a society as ours. Since taking her position Mrs. Smith has proved herself a valuable addition to our office force.

The Board realizes that a debt of gratitude is owed by the people of Idaho to our historian and her assistants. It is their love for the work engaged in, their desire to forward the future

of the society, that has kept our efficient employees in their positions. The salaries of these faithful and efficient officers have in no wise been equal to the importance of their work and their faithful service. There is no other department of the State wherein the salaries paid have been so pitifully small or the service rendered been of greater efficiency. We recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made for this biennium to properly compensate them.

ADDITIONAL ROOM FOR SOCIETY PURPOSES

Again we are compelled to complain of our cramped-up quarters. The original space allotted our society in the Capitol Building was so limited that it became impossible to properly care for and display our exhibits, until the spring of 1924. The additional space then granted us, and the further room assigned us in 1925, has long since been filled. We have many valuable exhibits that we are now unable to display. Our quarters are so unduly cramped that our exhibits are in many instances not properly displayed, and some have never been taken from the cases within which they reached us. We have heretofore suggested the advisability of extending our present quarters, which can easily be done, and respectfully urge that this matter should receive careful attention. A society like ours, whose main object is to preserve for the pleasure and information of future generations the mementoes, remembrances and data of the past, certainly should be of such capacity as to make it possible to attain the object aimed at.

A SEPARATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING

It has been suggested heretofore that this society should have a separate building in which to place its rapidly increasing exhibits. The necessity for this becomes apparent after slight reflections. The uniform experience of those engaged in this class of work in the older states, has shown the necessity of a Historical Society, having control of its own building, in charge of its own officers, and not under the jurisdiction of any branch of the State government, except the general supervision exercised by the Chief Executive. There is not sufficient room in the present Capitol Building to accommodate all of the State officers who properly should have their headquarters there. In fact, at the time the building was originally planned it was concluded by those in charge of the affairs of Idaho that in time the entire State House would be needed by other State officers and that a new building would necessarily have to be erected in the future to provide proper Court Room, Judge's Chambers, and State Library room. We would suggest that if the present is considered an opportune time for a betterment

of this kind, that a building be erected by the State, one story of which would be used for the accommodation of the Supreme Court and its Judges and the State Library, and the rest of the building be devoted to the uses and purposes of the State Historical Society.

PRESERVATION OF PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

There are many places within the boundaries of this State that are not only interesting to us of the present generation, but will be of still greater interest to those who come after us. Lewis and Clark in their never-to-be-forgotten expedition of 1804 and 1805 spent their first winter on the Clearwater River in the northern section of our State, and there built the canoes which finally conveyed the intrepid explorers and their followers to the ocean. These places and many other places in the State of historical interest should be properly marked and carefully maintained. In the Lemhi Valley the old adobe fort, built by the party that Brigham Young sent from Salt Lake to take possession of that section in 1856, still exists, as a most interesting remembrance of bygone days, but without care will soon disappear. At New Meadows, in Adams county, is situated the old log building in which was held the first political convention in Idaho, and a proper appropriation was made a number of years ago to preserve this interesting relic of the olden times. It was in 1862, before the formation of the territory itself, that the discovery of gold was made in the Boise Basin, and a vast area of rich placer mining ground was opened to prospectors, and it was by reason of this great discovery that thousands rushed to the newly opened placer section, opened up the surrounding country and made the present State possible. The leader of this party, George Grimes, immediately after this great discovery, lost his life in an encounter with hostile Indians, and was buried upon the divide between the waters of the Boise and Payette Rivers, at a point since known as "Grimes Pass." The Native Sons of Idaho soon after their formation during the past year, concluded it was their duty to erect a permanent monument to preserve the recollection of this great event, and marked the grave of Grimes with a proper monument which will commemorate the service performed by him for all time to come, and preserve to future generations the remembrance of the deeds of him and those who were with him. Your Excellency was present and took a prominent part in the celebration of this great event, and we think will agree with us that the great work done there should be extended to other points of like interest in different parts of Idaho, and should be carried out at the expense of the State, and the care and control of the monuments so erected should be given to our Society or some similar institution. It was fortunate for the State that Grimes'

grave was placed upon land that since has been acquired by the State, and that a sufficient acreage was given by the State Land Board for the purpose of preserving for all time the memorial erected.

INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS

There are many other matters of interest which we would be justified in calling to your attention, but we feel that the full report of our Librarian published herewith will make further comment unnecessary. We have already spoken of the insufficient salaries allowed the Historian and her assistant. An extension of the space occupied by the Society should be made in the near future. A second assistant should be employed, for a portion of the time at least. There are many important exhibits which owners refuse to donate that should be purchased. Transportation must be arranged for exhibits that are donated and which entail expense in their removal. Our newspapers and other exhibits require considerable expense to keep in order. A liberal appropriation should be made for the purchase of exhibits and the preservation of historical points of interest in Idaho.

Again thanking your Excellency for your uniform courtesy in dealing with this Board and its members, we respectfully submit our report for your consideration.

JAMES H. HAWLEY,
EDWARD H. PEASLEY,
DONALD A. CALLAHAN,
Board of Trustees.

Tenth Biennial Report of the
Librarian-Secretary.
State Historical Society
1925-1926

To the Honorable James H. Hawley, President of the Board of Trustees, State Historical Society.

SIR:

I herewith present my report as Librarian and Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Society, covering the biennial term ending December 31, 1926.

In presenting this report I desire to congratulate the Board on the work that has been accomplished and the very substantial growth of this department in the particular work for which it has been established and for which it is being maintained.

During the first year of the biennium the work was carried on by the same office force which had been in charge of the work for nearly four years prior to the commencement of this biennium, but on December 31, 1925, Mr. Geo. W. Reed, Jr., whose services had contributed largely to the extended collections of the museum and the rearrangement and cataloging of exhibits, severed his connection with the office. Mr. Calvin R. White, a pioneer of the early 'sixties, filled in the month or more between the leaving of Mr. Reed and the securing of the services of an experienced cataloger for Assistant, which was obtained in the person of Mrs. Mary L. Smith, who has been during the past eleven months Assistant Librarian.

This department has grown so rapidly that we have been in need and will hereafter be in need of extra help in the detail work and care of the museum. Mr. Reed's departure has left us without a field man, which is much needed for the securing of valuable exhibits. There are not many exhibits donated without solicitation, and it is for this department to see to it that the history of the State is preserved, in our pictures and in the mute relics secured of those who have gone before and left their imprint on the early development of our State. To accomplish this a larger appropriation should be made for this department: to facilitate our research work, for which a much larger reference library is needed, and to properly display the

relics and care for them; for which more office equipment, filing cases and up-to-date display cases, including gun and coin cases, should be installed. During the year 1925, Mr. Reed made a number of trips for the department, securing some valuable specimens from Idaho and the Northwest. When he severed his connection with the department he donated an exhibit which fills our latest large square case, and contains over thirty pieces of Indian work, beaded moccasins and leggings, buckskin suits for woman and child, feather trimmed spear, etc.

Mr. B. Z. Smith of Mountain Home has added materially to his collection heretofore given the Museum.

Mrs. Clara Smith of Twin Falls has also added several mounted animal heads to her collection heretofore donated to the museum.

Dr. J. M. Waterhouse of Weiser has sent in during the biennium many additions to his prehistoric Indian collection heretofore given, and another glass shelf has had to be added to his ten-foot case previously established in the museum. Among his new accessions are some unusual sized spears, scrapers and arrow points, mano and mealing stones, mortar and pestles.

Mrs. C. C. Barton, also of Weiser, has added a collection of old coins and other relics, to a collection heretofore started by her.

All of the above contributions show the interest maintained in the exhibits started at an earlier date and a desire of the donors to increase and make them as valuable as possible.

Walter G. Corker of Glenns Ferry has donated a fine collection of Indian implements, mauls, mano stones, pestles, arrow points, beads, etc., fossil bones, guns, snow-shoes and other relics which fill one case, and could some of these things talk they undoubtedly would tell a tale of hardships and struggles of some of the pioneers.

Mrs. Florence Ridenbaugh Cowles, in memory of her mother, Mary E. Ridenbaugh (Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh) has given the Society a large collection of about 250 pieces that contains souvenirs from various sections of the world gathered together by Mrs. Ridenbaugh and her sister, Mrs. Galbraith. Some of the guns and utensils were brought across the plains in 1864 by Mrs. Ridenbaugh's father, Mr. Charles Black. Many of the articles were from Idaho Indians, arrows from Custer battlefield, specimens from the Philippine Islands; baskets from various Indian tribes from Alaska to Mexico, all making a beautiful collection, but there is not room to properly display them.

Mr. John E. Rees of Salmon has made a very valuable acquisition to the museum in the stone implements collected by him in Lemhi County and used by him for several years in



REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS FROM IDAHO
Gift of RICHARD P. ERWIN

the school room: a box of writings on Indians, pictographs, etc.; a portrait of B. F. Sharkey, the hammer with which he drove the golden spike in the Gilmore & Pittsburg Railway, May 18, 1910, presented by the Salmon Commercial Club. The collection also contains pictures of pioneer firearms and views of historical places. Among the exhibits is a gun barrel which the Indians used over Hayden's head, views of Leesburg, all making an exhibit of wonderful historic interest.

Perhaps the exhibit attracting the most attention, certainly the most unique addition that the museum has received, is the gift of Richard P. Erwin of Boise, of a collection of reptiles and amphibians from Idaho. Some sixty-six glass receptacles hold the specimens, which were secured and then mounted by Mr. Erwin in so lifelike a manner that the display is an excellent one for the student of natural history. The collection is doubly valuable because of the scientific data contributed by Mr. Erwin, every specimen being accompanied by its scientific and its popular name, its description, habitat, and the date of taking and location. The rattlesnakes draw many comments from visitors, of course, and the big striped blue racer and the long northwestern garter snake are decided favorites. The Idaho rubber boa and the little boa are a surprise to people for the most part, while the beauty of the leopard lizard and some of the salamanders is often noted. The collared lizards are splendid specimens of these rather unusual night prowlers, and the eggs, large and small, embryos, and tiny thumbnail sized swifts, spadefoot toads, snakes and bull frogs, never fail to catch the fancy of the children.

One of the most valuable acquisitions received this term, from a historical standpoint, was the file of old newspapers, which includes *The Boise News*, 1863-1864; *The Idaho World, Semi-weekly*, 1864-1908, end of this publication; and *The Idaho Weekly World*, 1864-1918, when it ceased publication.

These sixty-odd years of local and state news items constitute a source of reference which will be of increasing importance as time goes on, and while the preparing of such old newspapers for binding was a large task, the completed volumes justify the expense.

LIST OF ACCESSIONS IN DETAIL

SARAH S. DURANT, Boise, photo Mrs. J. E. Sulloway. ELLA C. REED, Boise, photo "Pioneers of Sixties." D. W. GREENBURG, Casper, Wyoming, clipping, "Red Buttes Indian Fight." N. O. NYE, Boise, old Indian saddle, Mexican spurs, Colts revolver. MRS. R. P. ERWIN, Boise, old copper tea kettle, two crucibles, ox shoe, decorated china tureen and platter. F. J. DOLBEER, Boise, slate taken from old penitentiary at Idaho

City. MRS. R. T. FLOOD, Boise, Confederate \$100 bill, shin plaster ten cents. WALTER PIERCE, Boise, photo, "Officers and Scouts of Indian Wars of Northwest." MRS. ROBERTA HALAS, Boise, uniform of Boise Volunteer Fire Department, Pioneer badge, last record book of Good Templars. Mrs. H. M. HUGHES, Boise, photo first postoffice west of Rocky Mountains, 1847. B. Z. SMITH, Mountain Home, Idaho, trade dollar, 1878. NELLIE T. WOOD, Boise, photos: Gov. Steunenberg, Mrs. R. F. Halleck, Fred R. Reed, Wallace R. White and wife, L. M. Beal, landscape. W. N. OAKS, Boise, gun bought in Virginia in 1858. Louise A. Wyble, Boise, pewter ladle, thimble, lace mitts, silk dress, shawl, and cape, portrait of President Roosevelt. C. C. HAVIRD, Boise, portrait of self. T. D. POSTON, Boise, letter and clipping from soldier who died in Battle of Champagne in the World War. By purchase, photo, group, portrait Mary Bancroft Himrod. D. W. GREENBURG, Caspar, Wyoming, kodak views: Jim Bridger, Teapot Dome, Independence Rock. MRS. H. M. HUGHES, Boise, portrait Mr. Hughes and self, group, Idaho - Nebraska Club, hat and bags from Guam, French's History of Idaho 2 vols.; *Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman*, September 2, 1865.

J. J. McCLEMENTS, Weiser, Idaho, Indian mortar, two pestles. MRS. J. M. MOREHEAD, Weiser, Idaho, Indian mortar and pestle. DR. G. M. WATERHOUSE, Weiser, Idaho, flint arrows, knives and spearheads. By purchase, lithograph, "Battleship Maine," souvenir plate St. Louis Fair, carved walnut bracket, cannon ball. LEE WOHLSCHELEGEL, Boise, two German service caps picked up on battlefield in World War. FRANK A. FENN, Kooskia, Idaho, writing copy given Fannie Fenn by her teacher in first public school in Idaho, 1865. MRS. FRANK MANVILLE, Boise, old mug, brown luster with raised decoration. A. R. GROWN, Boise, Hopi Indian pottery from ruins in New Mexico. F. D. MAXWELL, Boise, old rifle, muzzle loading cap and ball, with ramrod. MRS. WM. TOY, Castle Creek, Idaho, photo, "Pioneers of Castle Creek." GEO. ULRICH, Oreana, Idaho, oil painting, Bridal Veil Falls, California; white flint knife from bar on Snake River, gun captured from Indians after Sinker Creek Massacre. H. E. KNOTTS, Boise, shoe-shaped stone. MR. WOLF, Murphy, Idaho, arrow heads, mortar and pestle, mano stone. JAMES HENDERSON, Castle Creek, Idaho, lantern from stage station on Overland Stage Route, old rifle, miner's pick found ten feet underground on Catherine Creek.

JACOB RUBEN, Murphy, Idaho, wicker covered bottle of early days, relics from massacre of wagon train on Sinker creek, 1864; rifle barrel, ox shoe, carpenter's brace, metal money bank, irons, hub band, and eyelet to hang from wagon box. MRS. TOY, Castle Creek, Idaho, soup tureen and gravy boat used in early days. MR. WEES of Wees Ferry, Idaho, arrows, white

flint knife, stone anvil to use as sinker. LYNN BACHMAN, Oreana, Idaho, fossil fish and shells from Owyhee county. T. A. FOREMAN, Castle Creek, Idaho, ox shoe from old trail, branding iron of early days. MRS. FRED FLOED, Boise, portraits: Mr. Floed and self, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wright, Bernice McCoy, Shelly Sutton, pictures; interior *Boise Citizen* office, Wright family, Rupert, Redfish Lake, Shoshone, Federal building, Boise; legislative attaches. W. C. LISONBEE, Nampa, Idaho, wooden clogs. IVAN I. OVER, Cambridge, Idaho, Indian pestle. HORACE QUARLES, Boise, bottle from Nye-Galbraith drug store. AGNES J. REID, Shelly, Idaho, side saddle, riding cape, Spanish lace mantilla, paring knife with rawhide handle, Gospel Hymns published by Biglow & Main, candle mold.

MRS. FRANK DAVIS, Boise, blue and white sugar bowl and cream pitcher. MRS. S. W. FORNEY, Boise, decorated saucer of 1755. MRS. W. S. TITUS, Boise, two-inch glass plate. J. E. McDONNELL, Boise, Tapa cloths, carved comb, stingaree from sting ray of California, grass sandal from Colombia, S. A.; 20-cent paper token, brass U. S. belt buckle from Owyhee River, sea shell. MRS. BABB, Lewiston, Idaho, skull found in excavation in Lewiston. G. F. NIKLAUS, Boise, original official copy of addresses commemorating arrival of first main line train to Boise, April 16, 1925; report of funeral services for Herbert Wing. DR. E. S. OWEN, Boise, piece of Battle Flag made in 1862 for Indiana soldiers. MRS. LEONARD LOGAN, Boise, large circular coral (Brain Coral) majolica vase. EVERETT BAXTER, Challis, Idaho, skull of animal found on Morgan Creek. GRACE P. BRADSHAW, Payette, Idaho, portrait Peter Pence. By purchase, photo, group, files of *Idaho City World*, 1863-1918. MRS. E. S. OWEN, Boise, portrait of statesmen and warriors. JAS. H. HAWLEY, Boise, portrait of self in costume of 1864, Oregon Trail picture. LIPPINCOTT & WARNER, Idaho City, ox bow brought across the plains by J. B. Emery in 1864. I. B. PRIEST, Snake River, Idaho, two pestles, 20 arrow points found on "Long Trail Ranch" on Snake River.

EL KORAH SHRINE, Boise, two large clam shells (*Tridacena gigas*) from Philippine Islands. W. C. HISOM, Snake River Canyon, gun and rifle of 1869. JOHN B. WHISLER, Boise, certificate or discharge paper from U. S. Volunteer service, signed by Abraham Lincoln, December 15, 1864. LOUISE A. WYBLE, Boise, portrait of self in old-fashioned costume. FRANCES WOOD, Boise, portrait of Mrs. Kate Green, portrait Judge J. A. McGinty, photo first capitol building. THOMAS BAKER, Melba, Idaho, old bench and ferry boat wheel from Walter's Ferry, pieces of adobe from old house. FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT, Boise, skull of beaver with teeth. MRS. M. ROUNSVILLE, Chicago, biographical sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Jacobs. DR. FRED PITTINGER, Boise, photo of Boise. CHAS. H. GAUS-

SINS, Nampa, Idaho, photos "Victims of the Maine" and Colon Cemetery. MRS. ED MAXEY, Boise, portrait DR. WM. C. MAXEY. E. H. PEASLEY, Boise, eight guns from pageant committee. ALBERT MONCARR, Boise, ox shoe, excavated in Boise. HARRY STEWART, Buhl, Idaho, obsidian arrow found on Brooks' ranch. JIM GRIFFIN, Boise, petrified wood from Charcoal gulch.

GEO. S. CRAIG, Bruneau, Idaho, fossil bones, jaw bones with teeth, vertebra, found on Bruneau River. GLENN MATTHEWS and ELMER FOX, Boise, Mexican medal dated 1870, found in excavating in Boise. O. A. KENNEDY, Ogden, Utah, copy *Standard-Examiner* with article "New Light on Ogden's First Citizen, Miles Goodyear." FLOYD JOHNSON, Boise, copper check found in Idaho City. A. E. SMALL, Idaho City, Idaho, ball and chain from old territorial penitentiary at Idaho City. ORVILLE AMBROSE, Buhl, Idaho, obsidian arrow point found at Big Springs Ranch on Snake River. GUY SMITH, Boise, fibre bag made from sagebrush, found three feet underground on the bluffs above Sinker Creek. D. E. WALDRIP, Greenup, Illinois, old gun barrel found in the hills near Montpelier. AMELIA SONNA, Boise, portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sonna. Gov. C. C. MOORE, Boise, photos: group officers and scouts, group making the flag. F. E. SMITH, Boise, portrait Judge I. B. Cowen, clipping, and biographical sketch, views of Cowen cabin and monument, and cane of Judge Cowen's. T. B. REED, Lewiston, Idaho, photo Judge Cowen. T. D. HUTH, Nampa, Idaho, rock shaped like a foot. JUDSON SPOFFORD, Boise, pair mountain sheep horns.

JAS. W. LAPISH, Weiser, Idaho, mounted white owl. B. Z. SMITH, Mountain Home, Idaho, ox yoke, two bows, old gun barrel. J. C. MARR, Boise, lava from Craters of the Moon. RAYMOND BAKER, Boise, old pistol found near Fairview bridge. MRS. SOPHRONIA JESSUP, Boise, pewter teapot, badge "Grant and Colfax," badge "Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence," July 4, 1861. OSCAR M. GREEN, Boise, round piece of granite from North Fork Payette River. JOHN H. ROTHERY, Brooklyn, N. Y., poems. MRS. FRANK BLACKINGER, Boise, copper engraving plate, Thos. J. Beall and John M. Silcott, and prints, portrait Gov. D. W. Davis, Seth O. Jones, N. B. Pettibone, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Craner. By purchase, photo Indian picture rocks of Idaho, old Ferry House at Walter's Ferry. H. H. OLSEN, Boise Barracks, 32 square nails taken from old barracks erected in '63 or '64. MRS. GEO. H. ROBERTS, Boise, beaded moccasin. H. W. KNOX, Glenns Ferry, Idaho, pictures from old Palace Saloon, Glenns Ferry, "Bucking the Tiger," and "Custer's Last Stand," faro layout. ROBERT MORRISON, Mountain Home, Idaho, photo Salmon City stage.

P. P. BERNT, Hammett, Idaho, mortar and pestle, metate or mealing stone. J. L. GUMP, Glenns Ferry, Idaho, old gun bought in 1867. J. A. LIGHTFOOT, Fairfield, Idaho, mounted eagle head, freak vertebra, owl, stuffed swan, skull of mountain lion. MR. and MRS. F. E. WILSON, Hammett, Idaho, mortar and pestle found on Snake River near Glenns Ferry. MRS. C. F. TURNER, King Hill, Idaho, Testament and question book, 1860; conch shell from California, and beads. By purchase, mounted pheasant and ducks, model of dredge, sailor's wooden chest, books and magazines. E. H. PEASLEY, Boise, French pistol. LESTER McGINNIS, Boise, rattlesnake rattles, fourteen with button, from Twin Springs. E. E. MCNEILLY, Owyhee, Nev., letter of Sally Washington, wife of Bruneau John (Indian). SAM D. RIGGS, Emmett, Idaho, small crepe shawl of early days, portraits: Henry C. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Idaho May and Ada Riggs; views: Wallace, Helena-Frisco mines. FRANK A. FENN, Kooskia, Ida., Fourth Reader, 1857; writing lesson copies of patriotic songs, Florence, Idaho, 1864. MYRTLE and GRACE BARRETT, Emmett, Idaho, portrait Rev. Richard Barrett and family. FRANK KNOX, Emmett, Idaho, portrait H. B. Williams, Douglas Knox and Squire Martin. JOHN DAILY, Emmett, Idaho, portrait Hamilton Davis and wife, John Daily and wife.

DOUGLAS KNOX, Emmett, Idaho, portrait self, Margaret and Wm. D. Knox, Idaho Platte Davis, Wm. O. Williams, Joseph Degen and wife. MARGARET MURRAY, Emmett, Idaho, three views of Emmett, portrait Mrs. L. D. Gill. E. H. PEASLEY, photo Indians. By purchase, portrait Stephen S. Fenn. EDW. A. BIRGE, University of Wisconsin, address on Science. LEE GEORGE, Salem, Oregon, "Founding of the Town of Osborn, Shoshone Co., Idaho, 1887." MRS. A. BALLANTYNE, Caldwell, Idaho, segment of old Indian basket, piece of rush matting, chards, broken flint implements dug from floor of cave, skull and part of Indian burial. S. M. ARNOLD, Boise, two pair ox shoes, three old documents from Silver City. RALPH BUDD, St. Paul, Minn., blue print of early forts, Northwest States. H. T. BAKER, Boise, copper cent, 1847. GEO. W. REED, Boise, collection of some 30 pieces of Indian beadwork, moccasins, dresses, leggings, feather work. JOSEPH MURPHY, Nampa, relics brought from World War by donor: "Kamerad" or hand grenade from Argonne drive, "Dispatch Container" for carrier pigeon, "German Landswehr" mess fork, spoon, and canteen from Varennes, Prussian Guard canteen taken at Marne drive. JUDSON SPOFFORD, Boise, chip from marble of which Lincoln Statute was made by D. C. French. By purchase, onyx and brass stand, footstools with deer and sheep feet for legs, plates, books, photos, framed mottoes. W. B. PRATT, Boise, counterfeit \$5.00, 1845.

Mrs. Elizabeth Poston, Boise, side saddle. KENNETH FLOYD, Boise, bullet mold found in Blaine county. W. R. KERLEY, Boise, peccary or wild hog skin from Mexico. COL. M. W. WOOD, Boise, Cheyenne Indian chief's war bonnet, secured some 40 years ago; Intermountain Fair badge, 1898; E. C. REED, Boise, handmade shingle from Russ Walter house; large sea-urchin. O. V. JENKINS, Boise, relics from Indian massacre on Sinker Creek. MRS. CARRIE BARTON, Weiser, Idaho, pictures: "Quatre Bras," five members Idaho Legislature, Weiser Hotel, portrait E. M. Barton, Collection of coins, German pipe with china bowl, beaded pouch, medals and badges. DR. G. M. WATERHOUSE, Weiser, Idaho, collection arrows, spear points, large mano stone, hammer and mortars. ALBERT HANCOCK, Huntington, Ore., fringe trimmed buckskin trapper's coat, hunting knife excavated 10 feet below surface, relics from scene of massacre of immigrants in 1862 on Oregon Trail, pestles, scrapers. MRS. A. BALLANTYNE, Caldwell, Idaho, large handmade iron cleaver, small home-made chair, both used in early days. MRS. H. C. CRAMER, Weiser, Idaho, pestle and quartz rock. JOHN M. LLOYD, Weiser, Idaho, old-fashioned Seth Thomas clock, wooden works.

ISAAC AMES, Boise, carving by G. A. R. Veteran of 77 years. FORD McCRADY, Ontario, Ore., one-cent coin of 1857 with flying Eagle. Portrait Cyrus Jacobs given by daughters. STATE LAW LIBRARY OF IDAHO, Shoshone Falls and mountain scene. MRS. CLARA SMITH, Twin Falls, Idaho, photos and mounted animal heads. DR. MINNIE HOWARD, Pocatello, Idaho, souvenir cup, syrup pitcher. MR. GORMAN, JR., Nyssa, Ore., plaited straw from Nebraska. MR. and MRS. W. B. TEETER, Meridian, Idaho, flask, "Pike's Peak," bound magazine. P. R. SAPPINGTON, Boise, piece of blow pipe from New Mexico. CHAS. TURNER, King Hill, Idaho, mortar, bayonet case, leather holster, field glass, two guns, gold pan, all used many years ago. HERBERT LEMP, Boise, portrait John Lemp and his wife. MRS. J. B. NEIL, Columbus, Ohio, portrait Gov. J. B. Neil. MRS. T. W. RANDALL, Boise, portrait T. W. Randall and wife. MRS. C. F. DRAKE, Boise, high silk hat of Col. Clement Fuller Drake. WALTER G. CORKER, Glenns Ferry, Idaho, collection mortars, pestles, arrows, spear points, scrapers, knives, relics from Indian graves, snowshoes, old wooden boot sole, buffalo horn drinking cup, bullet molds, pistol, knives, guns, irons, skulls and fossil bones.

MRS. J. G. GREEN, Boise, painting, State Seal of Idaho. MRS. CHURCH and EVA CHURCH, Boise, oil portrait Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wilson. GOV. C. C. MOORE, Boise, photo, St. Maries, Idaho. State Historical Society, Visitor's Register. MRS. FRANK MUTER, Nampa, Idaho, gun re-stocked in 1862, used in Civil War, with ramrod, pouch and powder horn. ROBERT

LIMBERT, Boise, lava from Blue Dragon Flow, Craters of the Moon. MR. and MRS. J. H. WICKERSHAM, Boise, Blackfoot Indian war bonnet, pair beaded armlets, and tomtom. MRS. F. H. PARSONS, Boise, portrait Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moore. MRS. R. P. ERWIN, Boise, pieces of three Indian pots. CHAS. J. LISLE, Salem, Ore., worm-eaten wood from Spanish flagship Reina Christina, sunk by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. GEO. GOODHART, Caldwell, Idaho, old gun and reminiscent sketches. MR. BOTTCHER, Idaho City, check perforator from first bank in Idaho City. MARGARET ROBERTS, Boise, illustrated copy of bill creating a Free Traveling Library in Idaho. MRS. FLORENCE R. COWLES, Boise, collection of the late Mrs. Mary E. Ridenbaugh: Indian baskets, beadwork, pioneer relics, Philippine and foreign curios, bolos, guns, long handled spears, pictures, souvenirs, about 250 pieces.

S. H. HAYS, Boise, gavel used at first Democratic State Convention in Idaho, made of hickory from Andrew Jackson's farm. MRS. MOLLIE GOODING, Shoshone, Idaho, old-fashioned bowl, blue-banded. J. B. CARTER, Kamiah, Idaho sea-urchins. A. C. HINKLEY, Pocatello, Idaho, photostat of facsimile advertisement of excursion to gold fields of Idaho in 1864. A. F. PARKER, Grangeville, Idaho, photos: F. J. Parker, monument to Lewis and Clark, scene of murder of Munday, Healy and Grosclose, burial place of Munday. GEO. H. HIMES, Portland, Ore., Oregon Pioneer Association badge for Fifty-fourth reunion. MRS. PEARL B. SAGE, Boise, part of letter written on cartridge box during Spanish-American war by Earl Kimsey of Caldwell. P. W. PUFFSTOCK, Boise, shoe purported to have been worn by the first child born in Boise Valley. SISTER THEODORE of Victoria, B. C., two plate or disc bones from a whale, Indian money, bone chisel, shells and sea louse. W. C. SUMMERS, Canton, Ohio, silver coin, a 72 candareen from China. G. B. OGSBURY, Lenore, Idaho, German mark. DR. J. J. HERRINGTON, Worley, Idaho, hickory handled razor used in Revolutionary War, fish gig, book and two knives. MRS. J. B. MORROW, Boise, portrait James B. Morrow, picture Libby prison.

S. H. HAYS, Boise, caligraph, the first to be used in court writing in Idaho. O. W. HENDRICKS, Mountain Home, Idaho, old powder flask found on Snake River, Bruneau Ridge. WALTER REYNOLDS, JR., Boise, copper powder flask. DR. MINNIE HOWARD, Pocatello, Idaho, Oregon Trail Memorial half-dollar. LYDIA LITTLE, Pocatello, Idaho, Salt Lake carfare token. By purchase, Brosnan History of Idaho, photo, snake exhibit. E. R. BOZLEE, Portland, Ore., portrait Roosevelt. MRS. F. F. CHURCH, Boise, collection of twenty-six pictures, mining and scenes in Boise Basin. FRED MAW, Meridian, Idaho, merganser, or fish-eating duck found on Boise River. JOHN E. REES, Salmon, Idaho, collection: hammer with which B. F. Sharkey

drove the golden spike in the G. & P. R. R. in Lemhi county, May 18, 1910; writings on Indians and Indian pictographs, photos and pictures of historic value, arrow points, scrapers, spear points, chisels, stone hammers, polished axe, mauls, mortars and pestles. S. M. ARNOLD, Boise, old revolver from wreck of saloon in Silver City. Gov. C. C. MOORE, Boise, portrait of self. MRS. CLARA E. MOORE, portrait of self.

The following newspapers, reports and publications were received:

NEWSPAPERS

Arco Advertiser, Caldwell News, Emmett Index, Evening Capital News, Glenns Ferry Gazette, Gooding Leader, Idaho Daily Statesman, Idaho Free Press, Idaho Recorder, Jerome County Journal, Kooskia Mountaineer, Meridian Times, Mountain Home Republican, Nampa Leader - Herald, Pocatello Tribune, Rathdrum Tribune, Wallace Press - Times, Weiser American, Weiser Signal.

IDAHO STATE REPORTS

Agriculture—Third Biennial, 1923-24.

Auditor—Sixteenth and Seventeenth Biennial, 1922-24.

Banking Bureau—Twentieth Annual, 1924.

Budget Bureau—First Biennial, 1921-22.

Budget Bureau—Department Requirements, 1923-24.

Budget Bureau—Department Requirements, 1925-26.

Budget Bureau—Revenue and Taxation, 1925.

Education—Board's Sixth Biennial, 1923-24.

Education—School Laws of State of Idaho, 1925.

Equalization—Board Proceedings, 1925.

Fish and Game—Tenth Biennial, 1923-24.

Governor—Message of Gov. Moore to 18th Legislature.

Horticultural Ass'n Program, 30th Annual Meeting, 1920.

Insurance—Biennial, 1924.

Land Department—Seventeenth Biennial, 1923-24.

Legislature—Senate Bills, House Bills, 18th Session.

Library Commission—Twelfth Biennial, 1923-24.

Penitentiary—Biennial, 1923-24.

Public Investment, 1921-22, 1923-24.

Public Works—Biennial Nos. 1, 2, 3; 1920-24.

Reclamation—Third Biennial, 1923-24.

Secretary of State—Seventeenth Biennial, 1924.

Treasurer—Seventeenth Biennial, 1924.

Technical Institute—Catalog, 1923-24.

University—Idaho Forester, Vol. 7, 1925.

University—Economic Bulletin, Vol. 3, five numbers.

University—Economic Bulletin, Vol. 4, three numbers.

University—Economic Bulletin, Vol. 5, two numbers.

Veterans' Welfare Commission—Second Biennial, 1924.

Vocational Education—Industrial Rehabilitation, 1923.

PUBLICATIONS—GIFTS

Bottolfsen, C. A.—Little Bits of Lost River History. Pamf.
Author.

Cataldo, Father Joseph—"Kuailks Metacopun." Pamf.
L. E. Crosby.

East Oregonian Round-up Souvenir edition. Mrs. P. Hailey.
"Harding in Canada." Pamphlet. Elizabeth Russum.

Idaho Home Industries Association, *Golden Idaho* file. Publishers.

Interpreter, Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Boise High School.

Louisiana—Seventh Biennial Report on Conservation.

"Midwest Review," 1925-26. D. W. Greenburg.

Parker, A. F.—"Forgotten Tragedies of Indian Warfare in Idaho. Pamphlet. Author.

St. Michael's Cathedral Program, "Dedication of Chimes," E. C. Reed.

Swain, Mrs. A. J.—"Jerusalem Cruise." Author.

U. S. Congressional Record—Senator Frank Gooding on "Long and Short Haul Clause."

U. S. Congressional Record—Addison Smith on "McNary-Haugen Bill."

U. S. Government—"Indian Home Life, Past and Present." Pamphlet.

U. S. Government—"American Indian and Government Indian Administration."

Utah State Council of Defense—"Utah in the World War." Compilers.

Western Recorder—Seven numbers 1925. Publishers.

Wyoming, Casper Motor Club—"Wonderful Wyoming." Pamphlet. D. W. Greenburg.

Colorado State Museum—Colorado Magazine, 1926.

Illinois State Historical Society—Journal, 1925-26.

Los Angeles Museum—Museum Graphic, 1926.

Louisiana State Museum—Biennial Report, 1924-25.

Missouri Historical Society—1926 Yearbook.

Missouri Historical Society—"Missouri Compromise." 1926.
By E. S. Brown.

Missouri Historical Society—"Life and Letters of Frederick Bates," by T. M. Marshall.

Missouri Historical Society—Historical Publications, 17 nos.

Nebraska Historical Society—Nebraska History, Vol. 7, Nos. 1-4. Pamphlet.

Oklahoma Historical Society—Chronicles of Okla., 1925-26.

Vermont Historical Society—Report for 1923-25.

Vermont Historical Society—Two Book Plates of Society.

Washington Historical Society—Quarterly, 1925-26.

Wyoming State Department of History—Annals of Wyoming for 1925-26.

Wyoming State Department of History—Biennial Report, 1924, and Quarterly Bulletins.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following tabulation shows all appropriations and disbursements for the biennium:

Appropriations (two years)—

Salary Librarian and Secretary	\$2,400.00
Salary Assistant Librarian.....	2,400.00
Expense of purchase and compiling newspaper files and other historical data.....	1,000.00
Other expense.....	2,726.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,526.00

Expenditures (two years)—

Salary Librarian and Secretary	\$2,400.00
Salary Assistant Librarian.....	2,400.00
Expense newspaper files, compiling data, etc.....	1,000.00
Other expense.....	2,726.00
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	\$8,526.00

ATTENDANCE

The museum is open daily, except Sundays, from 9:00 to 5:00, free to the public. No record of the attendance has been kept aside from the Visitors' Register, and as fully one-third of those that come in do not take the trouble or care to place their names on its pages, we know that our figures are below the actual number. We note some of the interesting points caught in glancing through the pages. These visitors have come from all over the world. Twenty countries outside the borders of the United States have been represented during the past two years, including far-off Australia, India, Central America, Switzerland and Servia. Tourists from every state in the Union, except Delaware and Rhode Island, have registered. We also discover that nineteen local and thirty-five out-of-town classes of pupils, accompanied by their teachers, have visited the museum for investigation and study. Besides, there have been Scout troops, Campfire circles, private schools, Sunday schools, visiting organizations, delegates and excursionists. There is, however, one little item of interest, perhaps only locally, that the Register never records, and that is the almost daily remark volunteered by some Boise resident, "Do you know I have never been in this Museum before, but I am surely coming again."

PRESENT QUARTERS

There has been added during the biennium a small alcove, with three large new cases and one large wall case installed therein; these, with the pictures added to the art collection completely fill this small room and the overflow has found a temporary place in the two rooms across the hall formerly occupied by the Constabulary. But with all these extensions in our floor and wall space, we are still sadly restricted for room.

I assume that it will be the desire of the Society to continue its work, particularly the gathering of specimens, for certainly others will continue carrying away from the State the things that should be kept here. There are many relics of historical value yet to be gathered, which must be secured within a very brief period, otherwise they will be carried away to museums of other states. Other museums, both state and national, have their representatives in Idaho, anxious to secure for their collections anything of historic and scientific value that can be secured.

While the relics already installed in our museum and the historical data, gathered by the Society and made available for ready reference, are of incalculable value, it is impossible to consider for a moment that this work should be stopped on account of the limitations of floor and wall space for their display and preservation, but I leave it to the Board to suggest the necessary method for the further extension and development of this work.

In closing, I wish to extend my thanks to you, Mr. President, and to the members of the Board, and to Governor Moore for your hearty cooperation and interest; and to the publishers for the newspapers and contributions; to the donors of all gifts for the museum; and to the many friends of the Department for their support and encouragement.

ELLA CARTEE REED.

The Sheepeater Campaign

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY

For several years this office has been compiling information in relation to the Indian Wars of the late seventies. In the latter part of 1924, I secured from Col. W. C. Brown, who was with Farrow's Scouts as second in command during the entire Sheepeater Campaign of 1879, a promise that he would prepare a historical article for the present Biennial Report. Colonel Brown has performed that very important service and his article will appear as a part of the report of this Department, and is probably the first and only authentic statement that has been compiled of the Sheepeater Campaign. Colonel Brown has fortified himself with excerpts from military reports and from the diaries of himself and several officers and one private participating in this campaign, and the thanks of this department and the State of Idaho should be extended to him for his efforts in clarifying and recording the facts involving the campaign of 1879.

Considerable attention has been given in the public prints during the last few months to facts growing out of this campaign, on account of the recent death of Lieutenant Farrow, who commanded Farrow's Scouts, and one or two other officers connected with the campaign. Much information that has been given out has either been inaccurate or incomplete, and Colonel Brown's contribution, including the maps and pictures which he has used, will be of decided service to every one interested in the accurate record of historical facts.

I should perhaps here note that the original manuscript from which this article is printed will be filed with the Historical Society, and, as shown by this article, it is the intention of Colonel Brown to file in the permanent archives of the Department copies of the diaries made by himself, Captain Bernard, who was in command; Lieutenant Pitcher, an officer under Bernard, and Edgar Hoffner, a private, also in Bernard's command. If Colonel Brown has in any way hesitated about giving

every historical fact of value in connection with the Sheepeater Campaign, it may be noted that such hesitation was probably prompted by a desire to eliminate himself from the facts recorded. In accordance with this suggestion, I find upon examination of the official report that Colonel Brown has quoted the same with exactness, except in the matter of Bernard's report to Howard, dated August 19th, 1879. From this report Colonel Brown has deleted the following: "Lieutenant W. C. Brown was on foot during the entire skirmish, and was first man to enter the Indian camp." I assume that Colonel Brown's modesty was the motive for this deletion, and have called attention to this fact without consulting him upon the subject. The Indian camp, referred to in Howard's report, was the Sheepeater camp, first entered by Lieutenant Brown, according to Bernard's report, when Farrow's Scouts, then a part of Bernard's command, were pursuing the Indians down Big Creek toward the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

ELLA CARTEE REED.

The
Sheepeater Campaign

1879



Edward S. Bassett.
U.S.A.

*It was his command which successfully ended
the Sheepeater Campaign.*

The Sheepeater Campaign

By COL. W. C. BROWN, U. S. A., *Retired.*

Indian hostilities which have received but little attention from historians are those known as the "Sheepeater Campaign" in middle Idaho in 1879—a section at that time unexplored. Recently the War Department has officially recognized this as a campaign and Army Regulations have been amended accordingly.

The writer, then a second lieutenant of the First U. S. Cavalry, was on duty with Lieutenant Farrow's Company of twenty Umatilla Indian Scouts, which, as will be seen below, was an important factor in bringing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

The Sheepeaters were a small band of renegade Bannocks, Shoshones, and Weisers, who derived their name from the fact that they subsisted largely on mountain sheep. They were strong, active, and capable of enduring great hardships, but they were not reservation Indians. Their existence had been known since the early 'sixties, at the time of the gold excitement at Florence, Warrens and along the main Salmon River.

After the Bannock War of 1878, the Sheepeaters were joined by a few hostiles, who, eluding the U. S. Troops, sought refuge in that region of high timbered mountains. This section, on account of heavy snows, is particularly inaccessible for troops except from about the middle of July to the last of September.

SOURCE RECORDS USED

Before proceeding to describe the military features of the campaign, the writer desires to invite attention and give credit to an entertaining description of it published in the July-August, 1910, issue of *The Journal of the Military Service Institution* by a participant, Major Chas. B. Hardin, U. S. A., Retired, from which extracts have been made. Since then the writer has received considerable data from official War Department records, and diaries kept at the time, notably those of Captains R. F. Bernard and A. G. Forse, First Cavalry ,and Mr. Edgar Hoffner, formerly a private in Co. G, First U. S.

Cavalry, who gave such graphic accounts of the hardships of that campaign, from hunger, snow, rain, crossing swollen streams, etc., that copies of them are to be filed with the Idaho Historical Records. What follows is taken from the above sources as well as from my personal diary. Memory of events which have taken place nearly half a century ago is so unreliable that recourse is had to it but seldom.

About May 1st, 1879, Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, then commanding the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, received the following telegram:

"San Francisco, May 1, 1879.

COMMANDING OFFICER, Department Columbia,
Vancouver, W. T.:

Indian Agent at Lemhi states that a murder of five Chinamen in February last in northern Idaho, occurred at Oro Grande (now Casto) on Loon Creek, eighty miles northeast of Boise, and, it is supposed, was done by Indians; probably some of the hostiles of last summer, who have been wintering with the Sheepeaters on the Middle Fork of the Salmon. The Division Commander directs that a detachment be sent out from Boise as soon as the trail can be traveled, and ascertain who the murderers were; and, if Indians, to apprehend them, and bring them into Boise.

(Signed) KELTON, A. A. G.

Pursuant to the above instructions, Capt. Reuben F. Bernard and 2nd Lt. Jno. Pitcher with 56 men of Co. G, First U. S. Cavalry, left Boise Barracks May 31st, 1879. They were to proceed to Challis, and, if information warranted it, were to operate from that point. At the instance of Gen. Howard, there also left Camp Howard (near Grangeville) on June 4th a force of 48 mounted Infantry under Lieuts. Henry Catley, E. K. Webster and W. C. Muhlenberg, consisting of Co. C and a detachment of Co. K, Second U. S. Infantry, with directions to operate toward Challis and form junction with Bernard as soon as practicable. The original objective, Challis, was changed due to subsequent information of the killing (probably in May) of Hugh Johnson and Peter Dorsey at the former's ranch on the South Fork of the Salmon River, southeast of Warrens.

Bernard, being the senior and experienced in Indian campaigning, would command all forces in the field. Catley's first objective was Warrens, and thence northeast to Rains' ranch on the South Fork of the Salmon River. He, like Bernard, had a pack train of six packers, 34 packs, David R. Monroe and

Josh Falkner as guides and scouts, and contract surgeon E. J. Pring as medical officer. Bernard had as guides and scouts Orlando "Rube" Robbins, Johnny Vose, and later John S. Ramey.

INDIAN SCOUTS ENLISTED

In connection with the above, Gen. Howard was authorized to enlist twenty Umatilla Indian Scouts. These were enlisted June 9th at the Umatilla Indian Agency, Oregon, by 2nd Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., and 2nd Lieut. W. C. Brown, First Cavalry, and will be referred to herein as Farrow's Scouts. Attached to the Scout company were seven enlisted men, mounted, and a pack train of about 20 packs and four packers, with John Corliss as chief packer. The scouts were paid for use of but one horse and equipment each, but they brought with them a total of 40 ponies. This command was organized and equipped in time to leave the Agency July 7th, and were instructed to form junction with the other troops as soon as possible. They marched via Brownlee's Ferry, crossing there July 14th, and arrived at upper Payette Lake July 19th.



W. C. Bernard

Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.
Captain First Cavalry, Comdg Co. G

At this date it may be remarked that Catley had, after repeated efforts—June 16th, when he found a mile of snow five to eight feet deep and returned—and again June 26th when he was again turned back by deep snows, finally succeeded in getting through. He crossed the South Fork of the Salmon River, leaving Rains' Ranch July 17th, and July 19th was two marches east of there, about the head of Chamberlain Creek.



McBrown
1st U.S. Cavalry.

Farrow's Assistant Throughout His Campaign

Bernard encountered almost insuperable difficulties in traveling through snow, and in crossing swollen streams and rugged mountains. He lost many mules laden with rations, and was at times thirty-six to seventy-two hours without food. He scouted the country northeast as far as Myers Cove on Camas Creek, along the middle fork of Salmon and the Loon Creek country (see map), was now heading slightly west of north,

and July 19th camped on Deer Creek, fifteen miles south of Warm Lake. All these commands were hunting for Indians, whose whereabouts, still undiscovered, were probably along Big Creek, between what is now known as Vinegar Hill and Soldier Bar. Neither command was in communication with either of the others.

RUMORS OF HOSTILES

At this point Farrow got reports of signs of hostiles in the Crooked River country, north of Brownlee's Ferry and in the southern part of the Seven Devils Mountains. He then retraced his steps to Calvin R. White's ranch. White was the first settler in Little Salmon Meadows, now known as New Meadows; was the postmaster there and carried the mail on the route to Warrens. In addition to serving as guide for us in 1879, it is understood that he performed similar services for United States Troops in 1877 and 1878.

Sergt. Shaplish with several scouts was sent to return through Council Valley to Crooked River to investigate reports. Lieut. Brown with three scouts was sent down Payette (or Long) Valley as far as the Falls (Cascade), Pearsall's Diggin's and up Deep Creek on a similar mission.

Farrow on July 23d sent Bernard a dispatch stating that he had turned his command about and was now heading for Crooked River, in belief that the Indians were there. On July 27th from camp at Crooked River he sent a dispatch to the Assistant Adjutant General at Vancouver Barracks stating:

The hostile Indians, over 100 strong, are near the mouth of Crooked River. They have crossed most of their stock to the Oregon side of the river. * * *

The reports of the Crooked River reconnaissance being such as to apparently justify our proceeding there, we went west to near Snake River and found there two men who reported having seen no Indians for a month. This unfortunate march over exceedingly rough country was very exhausting on both men and animals, and, according to Howard's report, caused Bernard, who had heard of Farrow's move when at Warrens on July 31st, to go some seventy miles out of his way. Farrow then marched southeast to Long Valley to investigate indications of hostiles reported there. During this time several extensive side scouts were made. By July 31st we had arrived and

camped on Gold Fork, where in 1878, when commanding Co. L, First Cavalry, the writer formed part of the command of Capt. W. F. Drum, Second Infantry, then operating against Bannocks. On August 3rd Farrow camped at Warm Springs at the Falls of the North Fork of the Payette River. We learned that Bernard camped August 2nd at the Fishery north of Lower Payette Lake, and was headed south. August 4th we received, through courier from Bernard, our first reliable information of Catley's defeat and the whereabouts of the hostiles.

Bernard took action promptly, sending word for the post surgeon at Boise Barracks to meet him on the South Fork of Salmon River, and for supplies to be sent to the mouth of Loon Creek on the Middle Fork. August 6th Bernard and Farrow joined forces at Warm Springs, near the Falls of the North Fork of the Payette River, and under Bernard's command started northeast to the South Fork of Salmon River and down same to Johnson's Ranch, arriving there August 10th after an exceedingly rough trip, having to cut their way through fallen timber with axes and losing in one day alone eight pack mules, killed by falling over precipices.

LIEUT. CATLEY'S DISASTER

We return now to Catley's operations. Leaving Rains' Ranch July 17th, he followed the trail shown on the map and camped at the caves on the night of July 28th. We now quote from Bernard's report sent August 5th, from Lake Creek in Long Valley:



CAPTAIN ALBERT G. FORSE
*Commanding Co. D, First U. S. Cav.,
 in Sheepeater Campaign*
 Killed in action on San Juan Hill,
 Battle of Santiago, July 1st, 1898.

I have just received a dispatch from Catley, showing that the Indians attacked and defeated his command on the 29th ultimo; his loss being two wounded, and all his provisions, greater portion of his baggage, and twenty-three pack-mules. The force of Indians not large, though well posted at the mouth of Big Creek, a stream that flows from the west, emptying into the Middle Salmon thirty miles below the mouth of Loon Creek. I will get Farrow and go down South Salmon, to a point where I ordered Catley to meet me, when we will cross over to the Indian position.

With a view of giving some idea of the skirmish which Capt. Bernard denominates a defeat, I will insert a few extracts from Lieut. Catley's report of August 2nd:

Having marched into the Big Creek country (Big Creek is a large tributary of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River), I found fresh Indian signs, which led me down Big Creek through a deep and rocky canyon, and the signs becoming fresher, I was obliged to follow their trail (which I believe to be the only way through that country), or give up the pursuit.

The result was that on the 29th day of July my command struck an ambuscade, from which, after determining that it was impossible to do anything, the Indians being lodged in a point of rocks across the creek, where they had so fortified themselves that their exact location could not be discovered, I ordered a retreat. The first intimation I had of their presence was a few words spoken by one of their number, which was immediately followed by a volley. Two men, Privates Doyle, 2nd, and Holm, of Company C, 2nd Infantry, were seriously wounded, but gotten out from under fire and carried about two miles back up the creek, to a point which I selected as one that could be held, where I met the pack-train coming down the creek.

Here I camped, and the next morning, putting the wounded men upon hand litters, I moved up a ridge which I thought would lead me into the mountains somewhere near the route I had traveled to Big Creek.

In this I was mistaken. It proved to be an impracticable route, and, being encumbered by the wounded men, I was unable to take and hold the points ahead of me, although the Indians were endeavoring to reach them first. They secured a high rocky point ahead of me, and I fell back to a similar point, the wounded and the pack-train arriving there at the same time. There were then Indians ahead and behind. I ordered the pack-train unloaded, and the men to take such cover as they could find in the rocks and behind the cargo, and hold the position if the Indians attempted to approach.

The Indians, seeing this determination, set the base of the mountain



ORLANDO (RUBE) ROBBINS
Chief of Scouts

on fire. The wind was high, and the terrible roaring of smoke and flame seemed to approach us from every direction.

First Sergeant John A. Sullivan, Company C, Second Infantry, then took a party of men and worked bravely and hard to get a space burned off around us large enough to prevent the fire from reaching our position. This effort, and the fact that the wind seemed to shift just as we were in the greatest danger, alone saved the command.

That night, after the moon had got down, we moved down the side of the mountain, which was so precipitous that it was impossible to bring more than a very small portion of our baggage with us. Officers and men threw away the greater part of their effects, and I ordered most of the public property abandoned, so that the train might be as lightly loaded as possible with what was absolutely necessary. Some of this was lost in descending the mountain by rolling and straying of the mules. At daylight we were ascending a ridge running parallel to the one we left, and which was found a fair route.

As I had not a sufficient command to establish and hold a camp to take care of my wounded men, and being crippled in every way by the loss of supplies, animals, equipage and clothing, I took up my march for Camp Howard, to which point it will be necessary to return and refit, if the command is to keep the field.

I shall order the purchase of sufficient rations at Warrens to last to Camp Howard, and continue my march in that direction as rapidly as the jaded animals and men can travel; at present both are exhausted from fatigue. No ammunition fell into the hands of the Indians. I think they got Private Doyle's rifle.

THE RETREAT ARRESTED

This rear movement of Lieutenant Catley was promptly arrested by an officer sent from Lapwai by Colonel Wheaton, the instant the report of this defeat and run was made known to him. Very promptly, also, Captain Forse, First Cavalry, with twenty-five men of his company, was dispatched to reinforce and turn him toward, and not from, this small body of Indians.

The following dispatch will indicate my action under the circumstances of these reports:

Vancouver Barracks, August 24, 1879.

CAPTAIN MCKEEVER,
Commanding Camp Howard
(By mail from Lewiston):

Department Commander directs you send the following to Bernard.

(Signed)

SLADEN, *Aide.*

"CAPTAIN BERNARD,
In the Field:

"Guard has been sent to Warrens. Indians have been encouraged by apparent misconduct of Catley. Possibly he may redeem himself under your eye; but his precipitate retreat before inferior numbers is astounding. Sorry for Farrow's unavoidable mistake. Think he will aid you materially. Must leave details to your discretion. Those Indians must be defeated, or trouble will extend.

"(Signed)

HOWARD,
"Commanding."

In this engagement the hostiles fired about fifty shots at a range of less than 150 yards, wounding two men and killing a horse at the first fire. There were a few return shots fired. The strength of the enemy (by count) was given at from ten to twenty-seven.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEFEAT

The writer, on August 18th, visited and examined the hostile position on the south bank of Big Creek and at an elevation considerably above the trail, which was on the opposite (north) bank. The hostiles had built a wall of loose rock, where they were perfectly protected and could fire through loopholes in the wall. The narrow trail ran along a ledge one hundred feet or more above the creek, which here runs through a canyon with walls perhaps five hundred feet high, and impracticable except along the trail; retreat could be made only by men turning about individually, which was done, and made in such haste that the two wounded men were left behind. Men were subsequently sent to bring them to the command, which had retreated (unpursued) about two miles up the creek to a flat, where it camped for the night.

July 30. In continuing the retreat (one and a half to two miles) to what was afterwards known as "Vinegar Hill," there were about fifteen shots fired at the command, with no result save wounding a mule. Vinegar Hill was so called as, there being no water, the men slaked their thirst by sips of vinegar. July 31st, 2 A. M., continuing the retreat, as the bell of the pack train was muffled, eleven mules were soon lost that night, mainly by straying. They marched that day to Cold Meadows, estimated at thirty miles. On August 1st they broke camp at 2 A. M. and camped within eight miles of the South Fork of the Salmon River at Tip Top. They arrived at Warm Springs (12 miles west of Warrens) August 5th.

If this little history is to be of value it must be *complete*; this seems the appropriate place to record the fact that Lieut. Catley was, for his conduct on this expedition, tried by a General Courtmartial, found guilty of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentence was, however, on the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, set aside by the President. See G. C. M. O. No. 33, May 12, 1880.

Let us digress for a moment to refer to this little campaign from the viewpoint of the Sheepeater Indians, with whom history should deal fairly.

They had been in this unexplored and almost inaccessible region for generations, with apparently no hostility to the

Whites, and they might be there now but for the fact that in an evil day they were joined by a few refugees from the Bannock War of 1878, and it seems probable that the murders of the Chinamen at Oro Grande (Casto) and Johnson and Dorsey on the South Fork of the Salmon in May were instigated by these new additions to the small tribe.

The real Sheepeaters, the old residents, resented Catley's invasion. He was trespassing on *their* country—theirs and their ancestors before them from time immemorial. They fought to repel the invader—and who would not?

The attack on Rains' was the legitimate sequel to Catley's defeat at Vinegar Hill. The Indians followed him up, found the isolated ranch unprotected, and attacked it accordingly.

After the above mistakes and false movements, the several detachments formed junction and pushed toward the Indians, a few of whom had left their stronghold, and, probably following up Catley, burned James Rains' Ranch, killing the owner August 16th, and wounding Albert Webber. James Edwards and Harry Serren (known as "Lemhi") escaped, carrying the news to Warrens.

Pursuant to instructions, Catley now marched to the mouth of Elk Creek, joining Bernard August 11th.



CHARLIE SHAPLISH
(or Whirlwind)
Umatilla Scout

We now come to the *Second Stage*.

Bernard, Catley and Farrow were at or near the mouth of Elk Creek, where Surgeon T. E. Wilcox and four men, after a hard trip from Boise Barracks, joined them on the 13th, picking up en route a pack mule loaded with 2,000 rounds of ammunition, which Bernard had lost on the 10th. August 13th the scouts started up Elk Creek followed by the remainder of the command. On the 14th the latter, camped on the head of Elk Creek, where Capt. A. G. Forse, First Cavalry, and Lieut. Abner Haines, Second Infantry, with 23 men of Co. D, First Cavalry, from Camp Howard, joined him. Through Catley's experience it was now known that the enemy was located on Big Creek, somewhere near Vinegar Hill. The command reached the headwaters of Big Creek (probably near the present site of Edwardsburg) August 15th. Farrow's Scouts proceeded about a march ahead of the main command as an advance guard. There was a dim Indian trail down this creek over which two horsemen had evidently passed about the previous February. The creek runs in a deep canon its entire length. Frequently it was necessary to march for one or two hundred yards in the bed of the stream, three feet or more in depth, covered with boulders, during which the hoofs of the scout ponies, which were unshod, became soft and soon wore down to the quick. This more than anything else used up our mounts so that before the end of the campaign we were obliged to abandon or shoot twenty of our forty ponies. About every five miles a little clear space with a few abandoned wickiups and a supply of winter fuel would be found and occasional relatively fresh Indian signs, which became more plentiful as we proceeded down the canyon.

August 17th. The scouts reached and camped two miles



YA-TIN-OW-ITZ
War Chief of the Cayuses

below the place where Catley's trail came down from the north to Big Creek. As we were apparently getting near the hostiles, Lieut. Brown with five scouts started out at 4:20 P. M. down toward the site of Catley's engagement. They reached the caves about four miles after leaving camp and proceeded about three miles farther, finding salmon traps and plenty of fresh signs. By this time it was very dark and they bivouacked on the trail.

CONTACT SECURED

This advance scouting party started at 2:45 A. M. August 18th, and soon came to where Catley had been ambushed. A few hundred yards below here halt was made in a clear space in the canyon so narrow and with vertical cliffs towering above so precipitously that the sun set at two P. M. Here the main scout command came up and Lieut. Brown and a couple of scouts reconnoitered about a mile farther. A fresh sign was discovered below here, which caused ten of our scouts to start out August 19th at 2:30 A. M., proceeding only three miles when fired on from the rocks by ten or fifteen dismounted hostiles. On the fire being returned, the enemy ran up a side canyon, pursued by our scouts. Meanwhile Scout Spelia galloped back to camp, yelling: "Heap fight; heap Bannock!" Word was passed on back to Bernard, who, in view of the critical situation, had been closing up and was only two or three miles in the rear. The scouts saddled up and we hurried down the creek in single file as fast as the rough nature of the country permitted. We met our nine scouts where the action had commenced. They had sustained no casualties, except the loss of a horse. Half a mile farther hostiles were seen on the hills ahead, so we kept on for several miles and then climbed to a plateau, several acres in extent, with excellent grazing and a good spring. There were ten wickiups here which had been abandoned the day before. This place is now known as Soldier Bar (see map). In the rocks above the scouts found a number of caches with loot galore, including much which the Sheepeaters had taken at Vinegar Hill after Catley's retreat. The main command soon arrived, having crossed the stream about a dozen times en route, in places three or four feet deep. They camped at Soldier Bar, destroying the Indian village, while Farrow (minus his pack train) turned south up the

mountain on the trail of the hostiles, finding more caches containing welcome food supplies. The hostiles were evidently lightening up to facilitate their escape. Subsequently, the whole hostile outfit were seen hurrying away about a mile distant. Had our ponies been fresh, we might have captured them, but we were about "all in" and bivouacked that night near the summit above the snow line by a snow bank. Turning our ponies loose to graze, they naturally wandered off during the night.

PRIVATE HARRY EAGAN SHOT

August 20. Bernard, from Soldier Bar, ordered Catley back to Smead's Ranch for supplies, while he and Forse followed Farrow, leaving all the trains to pack up and follow their respective commands; the latter were several miles from camp, and trains ready to follow them, when suddenly attacked by about fifteen hostiles who had crept down in the rocks above them. The train guards, though taken by surprise, soon repulsed the attack, though Private Harry Eagan, Co. C, Second Infantry, was shot through both thighs, necessitating amputation. He died under the operation, and was buried on the spot. The War Department and his old regiment have (1925) erected a modest monument to mark his grave and the site of the engagement, at which a couple of animals were also killed and several wounded.

The little monument shown here in the cut consists of a five-foot pile of boulders, set in cement and surmounted by a soldier's headstone, bearing the inscription:

HARRY EAGAN

Private Co. C, Second Inf.

Killed in action here during an attack by Sheepeater Indians on rear guards and pack trains of Co.'s C, 2nd Inf., and G and D, 1st Cavalry
August 20, 1879



It is probably more remote from civilization, even today, than any similar monument in the United States.

The headstone was transported from the nearest railroad station, McCall, on Payette Lake, some 70 miles by wagon, and then nearly 40 miles by pack mule, to its destination at Soldier Bar.

The firing brought all commands, except Farrow, back to Soldier Bar, where they remained until August 21st, when they resumed the marches ordered for the 20th; Catley, arriving at Smead's ranch on the 25th and remaining there until the 30th. We now return to Farrow, whose scouts, in hunting for their ponies the next day (20th) found twenty-nine horses and mules abandoned by the hostiles. Shaplish and a few scouts located the hostile camp at daybreak and fired a few shots at them as they fled. One of them threw away a bundle as he escaped, which proved to be the blouse with shoulder straps of one of Catley's lieutenants—Webster. Several caches were found with saddles and a much-needed one hundred pounds of flour.

August 21. The scouts got their pack train this morning (civilian scouts, Robbins and John S. Ramey), brought Farrow news of yesterday's attack on the pack trains. Bernard overtook Farrow, but his animals are fast giving out—lost seven today. A few hostiles seen by Bernard today, as yesterday, but they keep at a respectful distance.

August 22. Command marched only seven (or less) miles, scouts in the lead, toward Middle Fork of Salmon River. A few hostiles seen, but only one near enough to get a shot at him. Snow and rain today. Three more horses shot by Bernard to prevent their falling into hands of the enemy.

RATIONS RUNNING LOW

August 23. Marched eight miles (or less) over an old trail down a long bunch grass slope to the Middle Fork, where we found an old winter camp of six lodges. This is just above what we then regarded as an impassable canyon. Bernard and Forse were now practically out of rations. Farrow had possibly enough for five days, except no bacon, which the scouts partly made up by fishing.

August 24. This is the last we are destined to hear of the

hostiles for several weeks. Bernard, Forse, and Farrow's commands were all so short of supplies and their animals so near the point of collapse that it now becomes a question of getting to rations. Bernard and Forse leave this date for Loon Creek, where Lieutenant Patten had been ordered to meet them with rations from Boise, but for some unknown reason was turned off to Warm Lake and did not reach Bernard until the 31st. By the night of the 25th they arrived five miles north of the mouth of Loon Creek, losing six animals en route, only to learn that rations had not arrived; therefore Forse, on August 26th, marches back down the Middle Fork, arriving above Impassable Canyon just as the last of Farrow's men are taking the back trail. Bernard, as will be seen later, reached his home station (Boise Barracks) September 8th. Forse had a veritable starvation march back to Rains' Ranch, following about a day behind Farrow, over to Soldier Bar and part of the way up Big Creek, where he fortunately shot a few salmon. A day or two later he met McKeever and Catley with rations for him, and arrived at Rains' Ranch September 3d, returning to Camp Howard September 13-21. On August 26th, Capt. McKeever, with fifteen mounted men of Co. K, Second Infantry, left Camp Howard with rations, met Catley at Smead's Ranch August 30th, and assumed command; started up Elk and over onto and down Big Creek, meeting Farrow on the 31st, and Forse a day or two later. He reached the Caves September 4, Rains' Ranch the 10th, and Camp Howard a week or more later. Lieut. Farrow on his return march to Smead's Ranch lost twelve animals en route and, but for captured animals, and picking up an occasional abandoned horse, would have had men dismounted. He was fortunate, on August 27th, to secure from hostile caches 100 pounds of flour, 30 pounds of bacon, and some dried salmon. On the 30th three scouts failed to get into camp. The 31st only seven or eight scouts arrived. They, however, joined the following day. September 1st Farrow arrived at Smead's.

Turning now to the official reports, General Howard states that Bernard reports from Loon Creek dated August 26th:

"Since my dispatch of the 19th and 20th (Aug.), Lieut. Farrow with his scouts has captured 35 head of stock from the hostiles, and caused them to abandon all their baggage. They escaped down the Middle Salmon

canyon, abandoning everything. The command then turned south for a few miles, when they struck the Middle Salmon, just above what is called the Impassable Canyon. Here I left Lieutenant Farrow, with his scouts, to look after the Indians, while I, with my company, and Captain Forse's 24 men, started to the mouth of Loon Creek, twenty miles distant, to meet the supply-train.

"I then ordered Captain Forse to return to Farrow's camp, when he would assume command of Catley's and Farrow's command, and follow the Indians' trail, if possible, as long as his rations would allow him to do so.

"Captain Forse's command consists of 103 persons, (including Catley and Farrow) packers and all, and has now about eighteen days' provisions, that is, if the train from Camp Howard reaches them.

"The hostiles do not exceed thirty warriors, and, in my opinion, are short of that number. They are now destitute of everything and are believed by the scouts to be going toward Lemhi. The country they were in when we left the trail was so rough animals could not be got through it at all. All our stock, except Captain Forse's horses and Farrow's captured stock, are exhausted. Many horses and mules have given out and been shot, and, unless we have rest and forage all will soon give out."

EXHAUSTED CONDITION OF CAPTAIN BERNARD'S STOCK

Five days later Bernard says:

"The condition of my stock is such that few would be left at the close of the 22 days. It is my opinion that it will be both economy and for the interest of the service for this command to go to Boise and refit for the purpose of remaining in the Indian country as long as the Indians do. * * * A small force of troops should remain near Warrens' until a properly organized force can be sent against the Indians. * * * The stock of my command is much weaker than I thought they were when I last reported. Will remain in this vicinity until I get an answer."

I had already signified to Captain Bernard that he could best judge of the situation from the field, and also, to distribute his command to their proper posts, when the object of the expedition had been accomplished.

CAPTAIN BERNARD'S COMMAND AUTHORIZED TO RETURN

Fearing, after his last dispatch, from the impassable nature of the country, and on account of the weak condition of the animals, that I might endanger great loss and cause useless expenditure by an attempt to follow the few scattered Indians further, I sent the following telegram:

"Vancouver Barracks, September 2, 1879.

"CAPTAIN BERNARD,

"Care of Commanding Officer, Boise Barracks.

"Dispatch of August 31 received. If, in your judgment, you have accomplished all you can, you will return with your company to Boise. Instruct Farrow to proceed to Lapwai and report. Send Forse, Catley and McKeever to Camp Howard; Forse leaving a small guard of mounted men at Warrens. Pitcher can forward his field-notes as soon as possible.

(Signed)

"HOWARD,
"Commanding Department."

RESULTS

The expedition has not accomplished what was expected by myself, or demanded by your instructions, still it has revealed a country hitherto quite unknown, and opened the way for more intelligent action in the future.

Lieutenant Catley appears to be much to blame for his timid action and hasty retreat for more than a hundred miles. He will be given an opportunity to make full explanation.

Acting on the above authority Bernard returned to his home station, Boise Barracks, on September 8th. He had been out since May 31, marched 1,168 miles, mostly over unexplored mountains, losing 45 pack mules and 18 horses, enduring hardships from snow and hunger seldom met with, even in those days. Surely no troop could have done more, and few as much.

FURTHER NEWS FROM BERNARD

After the foregoing was written, a missing dispatch from Captain Bernard has since come to hand via Fort Lapwai. From it I make several extracts which show more effective work than previous reports gave me reason to anticipate.

"Camp on Big Creek, ninety miles from
Warrens, I. T., Aug. 19, 1879.

"While the scouts were marching along the trail the Indians fired upon them from the top of a rocky ridge; the scouts returned the fire, charged across the ridge, drove them from their position, and pushed them down the canyon to their camp, which they found deserted. They left much of their provisions, clothing, cooking utensils, skins, etc. They passed over a high, rocky mountain, going southeast, and have set fire to the country in our front and rear. Farrow and his scouts are now on their trail. They have done splendid service. * * * The country is very rough, probably the roughest in the United States.

"The Indians have but little stock; much of the property taken from Lieutenant Catley's command was found in the Indians' camp. Lieutenants Farrow and Brown deserve the greatest credit for the bravery and energy displayed since under my command. Their scouts, also, did splendidly. The entire command was kept close to the scouts during the chase. * * *

Captain Forse's 24 men and Farrow's scouts will follow the Indians' trail as long as it continues toward Loon Creek, when we will go to the mouth of that stream and get supplies, then will again take up the trail, wherever it may go. * * *

"Farrow has just sent a report that the Indians are in full retreat, abandoning property all along the trail! * * *

"August 20, 1879. Just after the commands had moved out of camp this morning, and just as the pack train was moving out, the Indians fired on the rear-guard and pack train from the rocks close by. * * *

"The Indians were soon dislodged and driven away after the commands returned. The Indians did not exceed ten or fifteen. * * *

UMATILLA INDIAN SCOUTS ACHIEVE SUCCESS

Farrow now determined to make a final effort to strike the hostiles another blow, though the taking of an "account of stock" at this time would not appear encouraging. Half of our cayuse ponies were gone. We had, it is true, captured some stock and picked up a number of abandoned animals on our return from Middle Fork, but these, almost without exception, were "played out" stock, and not dependable for hard

work. Lieut. Farrow had an abundance of initiative, was very energetic, resourceful and not deterred, though both the country and strength of the enemy were unknown. The scouts deserve more than passing notice. Sergt. Ya-tin-ow-itz was the war chief of the Cayuses and son-in-law of chief Howlish Wampo, who owned several thousand cayuse ponies. Ya-tin-ow-itz therefore started for the campaign with five selected ponies. Sergt. Shaplish (Whirlwind) spoke a little English, was of the Fenimore Cooper type, and as handsome a warrior as ever wore moccasins. Whenever there was a difficult piece

of scouting to be done, Shaplish was usually selected to do it. Corporal Wa-tis-kow-kow's knowledge of Shoshone enabled him to assist materially at the surrender of Tamanmo, or War Jack, in which he took risks which should have won him a decoration. Lack of space prevents individual mention of others here. The Indian is more expert at hunting and fishing than the white man, an important consideration when the regular rations run short, which was frequently our misfortune. Only Henry Campo, Te-low-kike (or Captain Sumpkin) and Twa-ka-kite still survive.



WAT-IS-KOW-KOW
Umatilla Scout

Who, though unarmed, aided in bringing in hostile Chief Tamanmo (fully armed).

Lieut. Brown was sent September 2nd to Camp Howard on a hurried mission, making a ride of about sixty-two miles in one day with dispatches and charged with securing supplies, and, if possible, mounts to continue operations. The best that could be done in that line was to charter Benson's pack train. Horses were promised from Fort Walla Walla, but they never came. On September 12th Farrow planned to go in for a week or more with ten of the best scouts and best horses, and a couple of packs. This plan, however, was wisely subsequently changed to leave two soldiers and three scouts at Smith's on the South Fork in charge of the weaker animals, so that we had really a strength of 23 men, including packers.

INDIANS LOCATED AGAIN

On September 17th we left Rains' Ranch, following Catley's original trail until the afternoon of the 20th, when we left it, striking out east and north for the section south of Salmon and west of the Middle Fork. Fortune smiled on us, for, before noon the next day we came on a party of two squaws, a papoose and two boys about eight and seventeen years old. We took them in, except the older boy, who, though hotly pursued, made his escape. Farrow made a short stop, while I took ten scouts and, going forward, soon struck fresh signs in shape of two

SURVIVING SCOUTS



TE-LOW-KIKE
or Captain Sumpkin
Cayuse Indian

TWA-KA-KITE
Charley Tokalin
Walla Walla Tribe



JOE OR HENRY CAMPO
Surviving Scout

recently occupied camps and the trail of a hunting party of about eight men (four of them mounted) heading north. Farrow with the remainder of the command overtook us at sun-down, just as we arrived at the north edge of the general plateau, overlooking the main Salmon, apparently about ten miles distant. About dark, leaving here our packs and horses, and each taking a blanket or overcoat, we started on the trail afoot, losing it, as I had predicted, after going about two miles. We then made for a ridge about half a mile distant, and, on reaching it, heard a dog bark about three-quarters of a mile distant. Scouts were sent out to more definitely locate the camp, while we waited, suffering considerably from the cold.

Starting again about 1:30 A. M., Farrow and I each took half our force and made our way stealthily to the camp, surrounding it at daylight. As we gradually closed in we could see four horses and the place where the camp *ought* to be, but no fires—the Sheepeaters had escaped! The hostiles, realizing that the barking of the dog had revealed to us their whereabouts, had put out their fire, left four of their horses, stabbing one in the shoulder with a butcher knife, leaving the knife in, so the horse had to be shot. They had here about six hundred pounds of meat, partly cured. Our pack train and “prisoners,” some four miles distant, were sent for. We spent the remainder of the day alternately sleeping and feasting on venison and elk meat. Shaplish was sent out with a white flag and with one of the squaws to induce the hostiles to come in for a parley. Peo and To-it-akas found the trail of several horse and foot tracks leading east. About two miles from camp the dog, whose barking had revealed to us their camp, was found hanged directly over the trail, where we would be sure to see it. The dog had paid the supreme penalty for his watchfulness and for giving the alarm! It is possible, too, that the boy who had escaped may have reached the camp and warned them.

TAMANMO SURRENDERS

On September 23rd we started out on the trail, which took us in a complete circle to a fine meadow on our trail of the 21st. Here we made a base camp about 8 miles west of Middle Fork, started civilian scout Bright and Private Smith to Warrens with dispatches and for flour and fifteen horses. After dark, leaving campfires burning brightly to indicate presence of the full command, Farrow and myself with sixteen of the command, taking with us the squaw who had the papoose, started again on the trail. The following day we camped in a gulch now marked on maps as Papoose Gulch, so called because the papoose of the squaw whom we sent out to bring in her people, retaining the papoose to insure her return, kept the entire camp awake with its wailing. We discovered enroute a lake to the north of us, Two camps, each several days old and each containing four to six lodges, were found. The squaw failed to get us in touch with her people, and we returned to our base camp on the 25th. About two hours after we re-

turned we were startled by a loud yell in the timber half a mile from camp, and soon we discovered a hostile who evidently wanted to parley. Lieutenant Brown and Wah-tis-kow-kow left camp and approached him, but he moved, so that they, in following his movements, were soon out of sight of camp. When within one hundred yards it was discovered that he had a rifle, and he was warned that as we were unarmed he must drop it. He then asked who Lieut. Brown was, and Watiskowkow replied that he was the Tenas Tyhee ("Little Chief"). Our scouts subsequently said that had the reply been "Hyas Tyhee" (Head Chief) he would have shot us, as he might easily have done, and made his escape. However, he left his Henry rifle, approached, shook hands, and was brought into camp to Farrow. During the parley in camp we discovered at his back a revolver which he had failed to leave with the rifle. There he said his name was Tamanmo (or War Jack), part Bannock and part Nez Perce, and successor to Chief Eagle Eye. He said that he was at the Malheur Agency when the Bannock War broke out and, not being able to get back to Fort Hall, had participated in the outbreak and subsequently joined his friends here. He was tired of fighting and wanted to quit. He had crept down in the bushes last night close to our camp, and so learned that our Indians were Cayuses; said that he and four others had planned to steal some of our horses tonight, therefore we should guard them well. Farrow told him to go out and bring in his people, that it must be an unconditional surrender, that no one not guilty of murder would be harmed. Tamanmo wanted a fresh horse, saying he had two "played out" horses hid near by in the timber. He was given one, and when his two jaded horses were driven in, either better than the one he got, we knew he would "play fair."

INFORMATION DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

Tamanmo said that part of the hostiles were at the mouth of Big Creek, and that he would either have them in or come himself tomorrow. Kept white flag out today and put on a strong guard at night. September 26. Remained in camp. Tamanmo with a Weiser named Buoyer came in under white flag for a talk. Tamanmo, who has only been here about a year, is not well conversant with the country and had not suc-

ceeded in finding his people; says there are nine men with their families near here who belong here and know the country. The mother of the children whom we got on the 21st is Buoyer's squaw. Another party, consisting of twelve men, women and children, are scattered through the country near here, and all are to be hunted up. Buoyer went out again, leaving his gun in camp.

Courier David R. Munroe left for Warrens with dispatches for General Howard, stating Indians were suing for peace, and, if we failed to collect them all, we would start in again.

September 27. In camp. Considerable rain today. White flag still out. Command placed on half rations pending receipt of supplies from Warrens. September 28. Still in camp. Rain, sleet and hard snowstorm. Night cold and hard on animals. September 29. Still in camp. Snow melting off slowly. Later learned that Capt. Winters, First Cavalry, had left Camp Howard via Elk City for Mallard Bar, on account of report of fifteen Indians seen near there.

September 30. Marched twenty miles (or less) camping where Lieut. Brown left Farrow to go scouting in advance on the 21st. Buoyer came in.

FIFTY-ONE PRISONERS

October 1, marched five miles and camped where we halted on 21st ult., where the creek turns to the east. Snow last night and rain nearly all day today. Tamanmo with another Indian (Weiser) came in this morning ahead of four lodges, consisting of eight men and twenty-four squaws and papooses (nearly all Sheepeaters), and doing justice to the occasion by liberal use of feathers and paint. A few still are out. Farrow is to wait a few days for Buoyer to bring them in. The muster roll reports thirty-nine surrendered up to this date. Later surrenders increased this to fifty-one, of whom fifteen may be classed as warriors. Their arms October 1st consisted of two Henry carbines, one Sharp's carbine, one Springfield carbine, calibre .45; one Springfield breech-loading rifle, calibre .50; two muzzle-loading rifles, and one double-barrelled shot gun. The aggressive part of the campaign being at an end, Farrow thought best to send Lieut. Brown to Warrens in advance of the main party, carrying dispatches and arranging for rations

and forage. The command was nearly out of rations, moreover it was incumbent on us now to feed the prisoners. Capt. Forse and Lieut. Muhlenberg, with twenty-four men, had left camp Howard the previous day (September 30) with rations which reached Warrens about October 6th or 7th. The matter of supply, etc., rendered it advisable that the prisoners be taken back via Camp Howard, Forts Lapwai and Walla Walla, and Umatilla Agency. They arrived at the latter place in due time. Farrow and his scouts were justly given an enthusiastic reception by the Indians, as well as by the citizens of the nearby town of Pendleton. The scouts were furloughed from November 6th until December 9th, their date of discharge, while the prisoners were taken by Lieut. Farrow to Vancouver Barracks, and, the following year they were sent to the Fort Hall, Idaho, Reservation.

DISCOURAGING DIFFICULTIES

Meanwhile Lieut. Brown received orders from Farrow to return to the Umatilla Agency via Indian and Council Valleys, proceeding to the Crooked River country en route, and to make a careful observation of the country thereabouts, reporting as to recent signs of Indians; also to permit citizens desirous of accompanying him to search for lost or stolen stock. Lieut. Brown left with three of the scouts and five of the detachment October 7th via Payette Lakes and Little Salmon Meadows, stopping at Grosclose Ranch on Cottonwood Creek. There were no civilians who cared to go to Crooked River after horse thieves, but it was Lieut. Brown's duty to go as far toward Crooked River as was physically possible in order to observe and report. This could be done with a single orderly as well as though escorted by the entire detachment, as the probabilities of finding anything were very remote. Taking, therefore, Private Ward, he left October 11th, marched eighteen miles up Hornet Creek the 12th, and the next day made fifteen miles, when the depth of snow became so great that the trail could no longer be followed, so he turned back five miles and camped, returning on the 13th. It had started to rain, which soon turned to snow, shortly after their departure on the 11th. They had no transportation and came near perishing. It was the hardest trip of the entire summer.

Homeward march was then resumed and Umatilla Agency reached October 22, 1879.

The Department Commander's appreciation of the services of the Scouts was shown in the following Appendix to his annual report:

(TELEGRAM)

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 9, 1879.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Military Division Pacific,
Presidio, San Francisco.

My Annual Report indicated a failure in the main object of the expedition against the Sheepeaters and renegades located between the Little Salmon and Snake Rivers.

Now it is reversed, and the expedition has handsomely been completed by Lieutenant Farrow and his scouts having defeated the Indians in two skirmishes, capturing their camp, with stores and stock. He has finally forced the entire band to surrender, and will deliver them as prisoners of war at this post.

Lieutenants Farrow, 21st Infantry, and W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, with their seven enlisted men, citizen employes, and Indian scouts, deserve special mention for gallantry, energy, and perseverance, resulting in success. There is not a rougher or more difficult country for campaigning in America.

Please add this to my report.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

Lieuts. Farrow and Brown were each subsequently awarded (February 27, 1890) the brevet of First Lieutenants for this service.

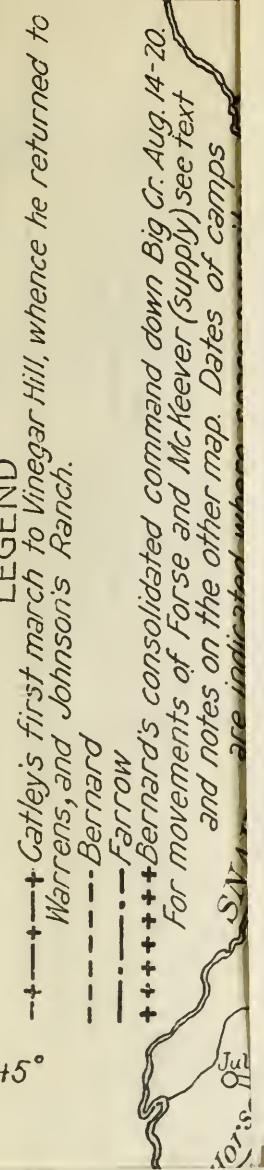
GUIDES, COURIERS AND PACKERS PRAISED

Any narrative of mountain campaigning such as this would be incomplete without reference to the splendid services of the civilian guides, couriers and packers, not only in this but in the two previous campaigns of 1877 and 1878, whose work calls for physical qualities and endurance of the highest order. Guides and couriers are daily called upon to take their lives in their hands in the performance of their duties and it is unfortunate that our pension laws make no provisions for any of the above three classes. When away from the command their food and bedding must be carried on the saddle, and their movements are necessarily largely restricted to trails which hostiles can easily watch, and where with safety to themselves they can lie in ambush. In operations on the plains these men usually travel by night, something ordinarily impracticable in a little known mountainous section. The packer must habit-

ually be up long before daylight, pack his mules with ropes stiff with frost, and it is worthy of note here that in Bernard's command Hoffner's diary mentions no less than thirty-seven of the marching days in this (midsummer) campaign when they were obliged to contend with snow, occasionally freshly fallen, but usually old drifts twenty to thirty feet deep.

The pack train necessarily occupies so much space in the column that as a rule it "trusts to luck" that it may not be attacked, for the few men who can be spared for a guard could offer but little resistance to a determined assault by hostiles eager to secure the rich plunder carried by every military train. In our little commands that summer, as well as in the Indian campaigns of 1877 and 1878, the work and risks were such that the writer feels that the State of Idaho should hold in grateful remembrance the services of such men as Orlando ("Rube") Robbins, John S. Ramey, Geo. Shearer, Bright, Josh Falkner, Calvin R. White, Levi A. White, David R. Monroe, Johnny Vose, the Parker Brothers, J. W. Redington, Jake Barnes, John Corliss, Alexander Foster, Harry Serren (Lemhi), and Uncle Dave ("Cougar") Lewis, who still lives in Big Creek, only a mile or two above the scene of the fight of August 20th, 1879, and others whose names we cannot now recall.

LEGEND



TROOPS ENGAGED.		Strength	Time in field
Home Station	Organization	Comdg Officer	
Boise Bks	Co G 1st Cau	Capt Bernard	2 off + 56 men May 31 - Sep.
Camp Howard	Co C + Det K 2nd Inf	Lt Catley	3 " + 48 " June 4 - Aug 8 -
" Umatilla Agy.	Co D 1st Cau	Capt Forse	2 " + 23 " Sept 30 - Oct
Camp Howard	Umatilla Ind. Scouts Co. K 2nd Inf	Lieut Farrow Capt McKeever	2 " + 7 " 20 Scouts July 7 - Aug 26 - Sep
			1 off + 15 men Aug 26 - Sep

1st Stage of Campaign.
Lt Catley left Camp Howard June 4th proceeded July 11 from Rains Rch via Chamber Basin to Big Cr.; was ambushed and defeated July 29; retreated 2 miles July 30 to Vineg. Hill and thence July 31-Aug 3 to Warm Springs via Rains Rch & Warrens.

Bernard left Boise Bks May 31, scouted South & S.E. of that covered by this map; then N.W. thru Warrens & S.W. to Payette Lakes & Long Valley.
Farrow left Umatilla Agy July 7, crossed Snake R. at Brownlee's Ferry, reached Payette Lakes when misled by false reports he scouted Seven Devil Mts returning east to Long Valley joining Bernard Aug 1 near falls of Payette when both commands left for Johnson's Rch on S.J.R. Salmon R.

2nd Stage.

Bernard, Catley and Forse with Farrow's Scouts as Advance Guard proceed up Elk Cr. and thence down Big Cr.

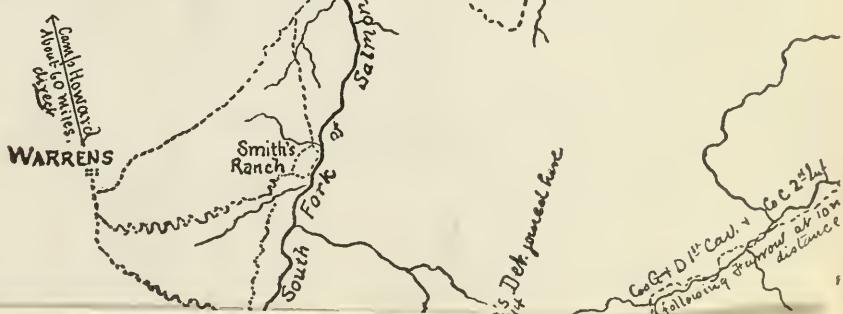
Hostiles encountered Aug 19, 20 21 & 22nd
Bernard, Forse & Farrow proceed S.E. to Middle Jk when
Bernard & Forse continue south to Loon Cr. Bernard
arrived Boise Sept 8.

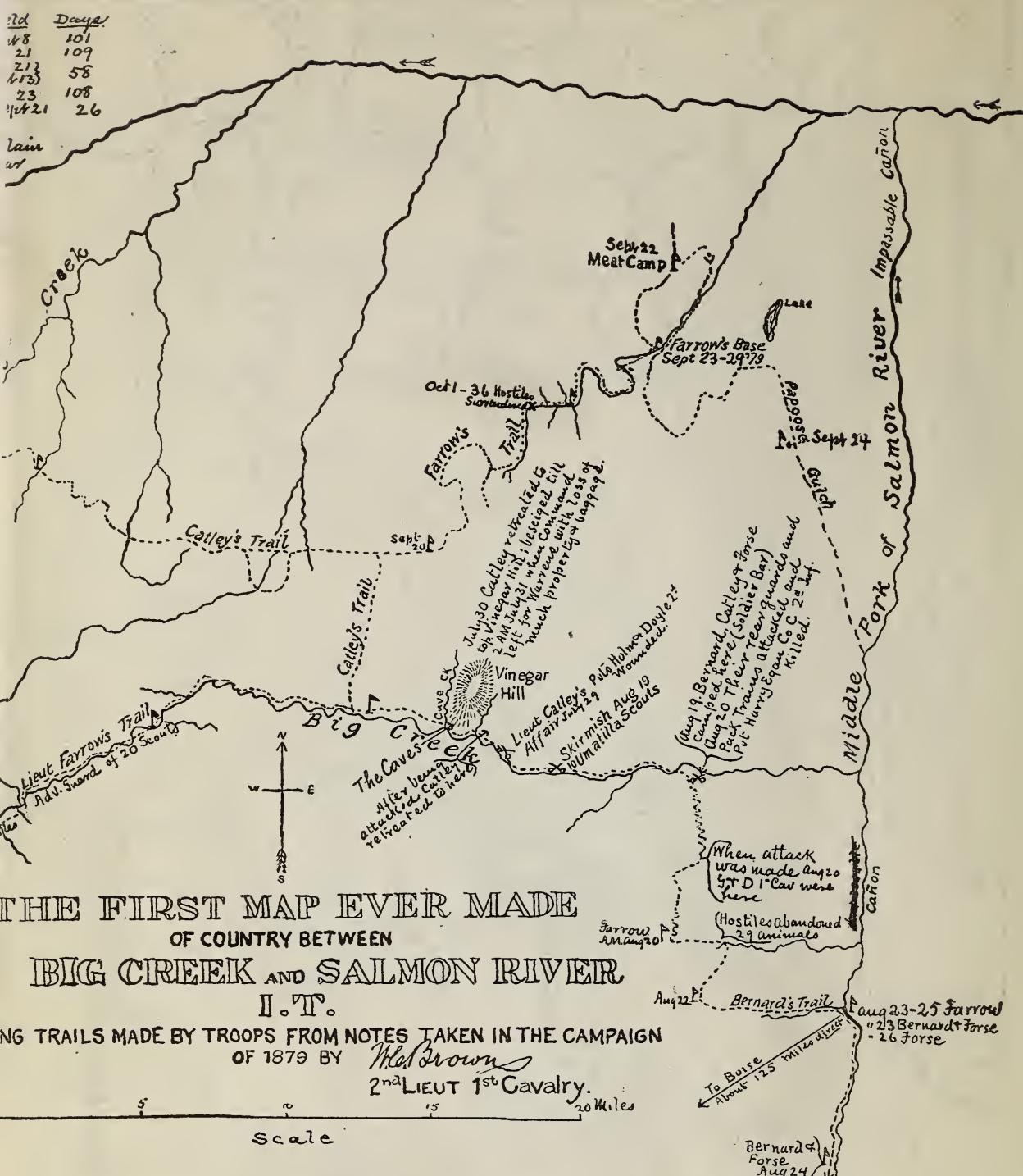
Forse returns via Big Cr and Warrens to Camp Howard.
Meanwhile Farrow returned up Big Cr to S.J.R. Salmon.
Catley (Aug 21 - Sept 21) returned to Camp Howard.

3rd Stage.

Farrow's Scouts proceed via Rains Rch and Chamberlain Basin and thence N.E. secure 2 squaws
and 2 papooses, pursue hostiles, capture their meat camp, invite parley by displaying white
flag and negotiate with Chief of Sheheeters,
eventually effecting surrender of 51,

all of whom were taken to Vancouver Rch later to Ft Hall Indian Reservation. Rains Ranch





The Indians of Idaho

By OSCAR H. LIPPS, *District Supt. Ft. Lapwai Indian Agency,*
Lapwai, Idaho

There are approximately 4,000 Indians remaining in the State of Idaho. They are the Bannocks and Shoshoni tribes, who reside on the Fort Hall Reservation in Bingham and Bannock counties, numbering 1,760; the Nez Perces in Idaho, Lewis, Clearwater and Nez Perce counties, numbering 1,400; the Coeur d'Alenes in Benewah and Kootenai counties, numbering 650; the Kootenai band in Boundary county, numbering 100, the remainder being of various tribes scattered throughout the State.

THE BANNOCKS AND SHOSHONI

These two tribes belong to the same linguistic family—the Shoshonean family, which is one of the most important families in point of extent of original territory occupied of any of the linguistic families of North American Indians. (See Bulletin No. 30, Hand Book of American Indians, Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology.)

Notwithstanding the fact that these Indians are located in one of the most productive agricultural sections of the State, and have been surrounded by civilization for many years, they remain the most primitive and conservative of any of the tribes in the entire Northwest, west of the Rocky Mountains. They continue to practice many of their old-time tribal customs and have been little influenced by the example of the civilized communities that surround them. They afford a truly virgin field for missionary effort.

Their economic condition offers great possibilities for the future. With 35,000 acres of fine agricultural land susceptible of producing excellent crops under irrigation and with the most ample water supply of any irrigation project in the State, their reservoir having a capacity of 400,000 acre feet, together with their large areas of fine grazing lands, these Indians should develop into a very prosperous and progressive people. Out of the 470 families on the reservation, only 120 families live in permanent homes. The Federal Government is now developing plans to inaugurate an intensive home-building campaign on the Fort Hall reservation.

In education they rank much below many of the more progressive tribes. The Government maintains a modern, well-equipped boarding school on the reservation, with capacity for

200 children, and in recent years the Indians are more willingly sending their children to school. A hospital is maintained at the boarding school for the children, and there is also a modern, well-equipped hospital at the Agency for the use of adult Indians. Both hospitals are under the management of a physician and nurses.

THE KOOTENAI BAND

This is a small band of Indians residing near Bonner's Ferry. They have no reservation, but the heads of families a number of years ago settled on homesteads along the Kootenai river. Much of their lands overflow each year and a plan is under way to reclaim all of the river bottom lands in the Kootenai valley by organizing drainage districts and constructing dykes to confine the river to its channel. These Indians are poor but industrious, and are deserving of more help and encouragement than they receive. The Government maintains a modern day school plant for these people, with teacher and housekeeper, and furnishes clothing and a noon-day lunch for the children.

THE COEUR D'ALENES

These Indians belong to the Salish linguistic family and occupy one of the most productive agricultural sections of the State. They have allotments of 160 acres each, most of which is leased to white farmers for one-third of the crop. A few farm their own land. The Catholic Church maintains a mission boarding school at Desmet, which provides school facilities for the Coeur d'Alene children.

THE NEZ PERCES

The Indians of greatest historic interest in the State are the Nez Perces, who belong to the Shahaptan linguistic family. They are generally regarded as the most advanced and progressive of any of the tribes in Idaho.

Our first authentic knowledge of these people came to us through the explorers, Lewis and Clark, who passed through the country on their way to the Pacific Coast in 1805, and returned through it in 1806. These explorers estimated the population of the Nez Perces to be 7,850, living in 238 lodges, located on the Koos-koos-kia, or Clearwater River, and on the Lewis or Snake River and their tributaries. And while the Indian's fancy may create or adopt the pleasing romance that in the "good old days" their forests abounded in large and ever-increasing herds of wild game and that their streams all swarmed with myriads of fish—and he may derive some pleasure from this unprofitable reflection—the simple truth remains that the untamed country of the Nez Perces was one of general

poverty in so far as it provided natural sustenance for man. There was an abundance of Camas and kous, which furnished an ample supply of edible roots, and during brief periods each year, when the salmon runs were on, they had fish; but their lack of effective weapons or implements for these pursuits rendered both hunting and fishing precarious and uncertain means for supplying the family larder. Notwithstanding the fact that the explorers possessed the most modern and effective firearms of their time, were well supplied with ammunition and employed skilled hunters whose sole business it was to supply the camp with game, the several weeks required for their passage through the Nez Perce country were weeks of hunger, bordering on starvation. It was at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater rivers that they were forced to eat their first dogs and they purchased a number from the Nez Perces for that purpose. And during their entire sojourn in the country of the Nez Perces their principal diet consisted of dog and horse meat. Neither of these domestic animals being regarded by the Nez Perces as fit for human food, little difficulty was experienced in exchanging small tools, trinkets and fish hooks for all the dogs and horses they required for their meager subsistence.

But the Nez Perce country was rich in soil, climate and productiveness, and it only required someone to teach them how properly to utilize these gifts of nature in order to convince them that comfort and plenty would reward their industry.

When Rev. Henry H. Spaulding came as a missionary to the Nez Perces in 1836, he brought with him, along with the Bible, a tool chest, and garden, field and fruit seeds. The oldest apple tree in Idaho, until a few years ago still standing and bearing fruit, was planted by his hands on the banks of the Clearwater, near the mouth of Lapwai creek.

Mr. Spalding found the Nez Perces very poor, as did Lewis and Clark thirty years before, but they were industrious and eager to learn. And while teaching the Indians the way to a future Heaven, he also taught them the way to a better life on this earth in the here and now. He taught them to plow, to plant, to reap. ~~He~~ He instructed them in the growing of fruits, vegetables, grains, cattle, hogs, chickens, etc. Thus the Nez Perce Indians were the first farmers, stockmen and fruit growers in the State of Idaho.

So, when years later the miners came in great numbers and set up their camps on the reservation back in the mountains, the Nez Perces found a ready market for all their surplus farm and garden products. They grew fruits and vegetables, pigs, chickens and beef cattle, and sold them to the miners, receiving payment therefor in gold dust. They were a busy, industrious people in those days, made so by the force of necessity.

The Nez Perces have never been ration Indians, but have always been self-supporting. Until recent years "lease money" and "land sale money" were unknown to them. They worked for their living and were, therefore, well schooled in habits of thrifit and economy. Then came the allotting of their lands in severalty, the big payment of \$1,600,000 for their surplus lands, and a little later the leasing of their prairie allotments, all of which had the effect of exempting them from the necessity of doing much manual labor.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved on June 2, 1924, all Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States became citizens without in any way affecting their tribal or other trust property. The Indians of Idaho are, therefore, citizens of the State and have the same rights as other citizens, except that their trust property is still under the jurisdidction of the Federal Government for administrative purposes and is exempt from taxation, judgments or other encumbrances.

Necrology

Idaho has suffered the loss of many of her private citizens, her public officials, and her gracious women, but in no respect is this loss so keenly felt as in the thinning ranks of the pioneers and early settlers. To enumerate the names, or do justice to the achievements of all of these various individuals is not possible here; only the mention of a few, a very few, is permitted in this space.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. McCONNELL

On March 30, 1925, there passed one of the sturdiest and most picturesque figures from the pages of Idaho's history, William John McConnell.

Born in Michigan in 1839, he emigrated to California in 1860, but went on to Oregon in 1862.

When Idaho was organized in 1863, and reports of the gold discoveries reached this young man, he literally walked in, and, observing the opportunity and necessity for farming and truck raising, "squatted" on some land along the Payette River. The following summer he drove his own pack train over the mountains into Boise Basin, where he received astonishing prices for his vegetables. He became Captain of the Payette Vigilantes, who, among other things, drove out the local agents of a bogus gold dust syndicate.

In 1864 Mr. McConnell was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal for Idaho, serving for several years in this capacity.

Returning to California, he raised stock for a few years, but the lure of Idaho proved so strong that he came back to North Idaho in the early 'eighties, thereafter identifying himself with the territory, going into business in Moscow.

When the Constitutional Convention met in 1889, he was a prominent member, and during the First Legislature of the new State was chosen Idaho's first representative to be sent to the United States Senate.

In 1892 he was elected governor, and in 1894 was re-elected. During his terms the Lewiston and Albion Normal Schools were established; Idaho's First District Irrigation Law was passed; the measure accepting from Congress one million acres of Carey Act lands was enacted in 1895, and in 1896 Idaho adopted the Woman Suffrage amendment.

After retiring from the governorship, Governor McConnell was still active, and served as Federal Immigration Commissioner and as Inspecting Officer for Indian Affairs. In 1913 he published his history, an authoritative book, called "Early History of Idaho." We quote just a few lines as indicative of the man: "As I take up my pen to begin the narrative of the events which happened in this country during its marvelous transformation within the last fifty years, my mind takes me back in rapid flight over the intervening years to the old days of the camp fire, the coffee pot and the frying pan, when men loved their friends, and, if need be, fought for them to the death; the days of bacon and beans, of black coffee, and bread baked in the frying pan before the camp fire." * * * "Buoyed up with the hopes and aspirations of early manhood, I faced the duties and hardships incident to life on the frontier; secured my share of the harvest of gold then being garnered in the placer mines, and, more precious still, won the friendship of many."

He was a charter member of the Boise Lodge of Elks, and had a life membership extended to him by that organization.

The genial disposition of "Bill McConnell," as he was affectionately called, was attested by his friends, who were legion. He wielded an influence in politics, he was a leader in his community, and he became one of Idaho's best known pioneers.

Governor McConnell's funeral, held in the Auditorium of the University of Idaho at Moscow, was distinguished by its impressiveness. The memorial address delivered by Governor James H. Hawley paid this high tribute to the man: "His official career made him an essential and never-to-be-forgotten figure in Idaho's history. Not only we of the present, but those of the future who will carry on the activities of the State after we have gone, will be better because he has so well served Idaho."

MARY E. RIDENBAUGH

Mrs. Ridenbaugh was one of the outstanding women of Idaho; a factor in civic, public, and educational matters, and withal greatly beloved.

She was born in Missouri, and as a member of the pioneer family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Black, crossed the plains when a child, coming to Idaho in 1864.

In 1878 Mary Black married William H. Ridenbaugh, and their home, "The Mills," became an early day center of hospitality, where the attractive personality and charm of manner of Mrs. Ridenbaugh helped to make spacious grounds and house a landmark of Boise for over forty years.

She served as one of the Idaho hostesses at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. She was a charter member of the Columbian Club of Boise and an active member of St. Michael's Church—now Cathedral. She served as regent of the University of Idaho under three governors, and was instrumental in securing the first girl's dormitory at the University, Ridenbaugh Hall, named in her honor. She gathered treasures for her home and added to her own culture by travel in Europe, South America, and the Orient.

Throughout youth and maturity, Mrs. Ridenbaugh, in a unique sense, belonged, not alone to Boise or to Idaho; she was a western woman who dignified and graced all womankind. Her death occurred March 26, 1926.

EDWARD SAMUEL FARROW

Lieutenant Farrow was born in Snow Hill, Maryland, in 1855. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1876 and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry.

He participated as commander of a company of infantry in the Nez Perce campaign of 1877 being commended for good conduct in action at the battle of the Clearwater, and in the Bannock Campaign in 1878.

In May, 1879, Farrow was selected to enlist and equip twenty Umatilla Indian scouts for active service in Idaho.

The first command of three officers and forty-eight men, fresh from garrison, had been ambushed, defeated, and driven, carrying their wounded, out of the country. The second attempt was made by remnants of this defeated force and a troop and a half of regular cavalry, with Farrow's twenty Umatilla Indian scouts and seven soldiers acting as advance guard. The guard struck the hostiles, destroyed their camp and supplies, and routed them, but they eluded the guard and scouts and circled about, killing one soldier and several animals at the rear. By the last of August the men were all practically "down and out," from the almost impregnable country, and their return was authorized. As a sort of forlorn hope Farrow was urged to endeavor to complete the expedition. He had supreme confidence in his scouts, most of whom were fine specimens. He had, it is true, lost nearly half his ponies, but a hired pack train answered for transportation. The scouts were in rags, but their morale was unimpaired. The country was unexplored, the strength of the hostiles unknown, and the season of snow was approaching.

Full credit, therefore, should be given Farrow's initiative, resourcefulness and energy in this last, and successful attempt

to capture or destroy this band, which had thwarted the Government's best efforts.

It was recommended that the brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain be conferred "for distinguished ability, perseverance and gallantry in conducting operations, expedition of '79, against hostile Indians in Idaho, resulting in the capture of the entire band." The action finally taken, however, was a brevet of First Lieutenant, awarded in 1890, "for gallant service in action against Indians at Big Creek, Idaho, and at Big Meadows, Idaho, October 8, 1879."

He served in the Engineers, and at U. S. Military Academy, and later retired. Lieutenant Farrow was a prolific writer. Among his productions were "West Point and the Military Academy," a Military Encyclopedia, and others. He died in New York City September 9, 1926.

BADLEY, DURBIN L.—Came to Boise in a covered wagon in early 'eighties. Served two terms in State Legislature, being active in political reforms. Returned from Spanish-American War as First Lieutenant. Was prominent Odd Fellow. Died July 5, 1926.

BALLANTYNE, SARAH LOCHEAD.—Came to Idaho in 1868; married James Ballantyne and resided in Caldwell. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1845; died March 16, 1925.

BARTON, COL. ROBERT H.—Former Commandant of Idaho Soldiers' Home. Freighted in his own sawmill from Utah on ox carts and engaged in the lumber business in Moscow in 1877. Built the Barton House and later built the Hotel Moscow. Was prominent in public and political life in the State many years. Colonel Barton served in the Civil War and had been Past Grand Commander of the Idaho G. A. R. Died September 16, 1926.

BLEDSOE, JOHN MAJOR.—Veteran newspaper man and printer of Idaho, the native son of a well known pioneer family. Served in the Spanish-American War in Engineers' Corps. Born in Boise, 1868. Died in Oregon February 13, 1926.

BORUP, CARL.—Veteran of the Black Hawk War of '31-'32. Crossed the plains to Utah as a boy, then made two more trips by ox-team between '66 and '71. Resided in Idaho past 25 years. Was prominent Mormon. Born Jutland, Denmark, 1850; died October 1, 1926.

BRADY, J. ROBB.—Publisher, journalist, business man, active in Pocatello Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Idaho Editorial Association, Bannock County Sportsmen's Association, Knights of Columbus and Elks. Son of late Sen. Brady. Born Detroit, Kansas; died May 12, 1926.

BRASSFIELD, WILLIAM D.—Pioneer of Idaho and the West, crossing the plains in 1864. Born in Missouri, 1856; died May 11, 1926.

BRUMBAUGH, O. D.—A Silver City resident of many years, proprietor of the Idaho Hotel. Died July 9, 1926, aged 72 yrs.

BUCHANNON, JAMES.—Visitor to Boise Basin in 1864, he returned in 1866 as miner and rancher. Was a member of Captain Randall's Volunteer Company during the Indian War of 1877, and took part in the successful fight against Chief Joseph and his band of 150 warriors. Born in Ireland, 1835; died February, 1926.

BUCK, FRANCENA.—Pioneer business woman, first woman bookkeeper in Chicago, working for Potter Palmer. Was one of first women graduates of classical course of an American university. Married Judge Norman Buck, member of the Supreme Court of Idaho territory. Born in New York; died December 31, 1925, aged 90 years.

BUNCH, DAVIS.—Boise Basin pioneer of 1863. Crossed the plains from Iowa to California in 1857, the trip consuming six months. Started for gold fields of Florence, Idaho, in 1862, going by way of John Day country, one hundred in the party. Remained there till 1863, when reached Idaho City. Became identified with it, Quartzburg and Garden Valley in mining and ranching for remainder of lifetime. Born Oskaloosa, Iowa, 1837; died April 21, 1926.

BURKE, PATRICK.—Murray district mining man who came to the Coeur d'Alenes forty years ago as prospector, miner and promoter. Operated the Park Copper, Stevens Peak, Formosa, Jack Waite, Orofino, Black Horse, Amazon, Manhattan and Bear Creek properties. Born in Ireland; died June 23, 1926.

CANFIELD, OSCAR F.—One of the earliest settlers of Koote-nai county, who emigrated to Oregon in 1847, with Dr. Marcus Whitman. Canfield's family were taken prisoners by the Indians in the Whitman Massacre, while he escaped. In 1849 they moved to California, returning to the Coeur d'Alenes in 1878. Born Springfield, Pa., 1838; died October, 1926.

CHAMBERLAIN, LAMIRA V.—Crossed the plains in 1863, coming to Idaho City in 1864, and moved to Boise in 1869. She was a charter member of the First Methodist Church. Born Plattsburg, Wisconsin, 1844; died October 2, 1925.

CLIFTON, HENRY C.—Early settler of Idaho City and resident of the State over fifty years. Served in the Civil War. Born 1834; died January 4, 1926.

COLSON, ANTHONY MASON.—Came to Idaho City in 1864, later moved to Salubria Valley, where he lived more than fifty

years. Was scout in Indian Valley and Long Valley during Indian wars with the Nez Perces. Born in Iowa, 1852; died May 15, 1926.

CRUTCHER, ADELMA C.—A daughter of Doctor and Mrs. BELKNAP, pioneer family of Idaho City and Silver City. She married James I. Crutcher, U. S. Marshal for Idaho, in early days. Cheerful and sympathetic by nature, she was usually known as "Auntie Crutcher." Died March 29, 1926.

CUDDY, WILLIAM J.—Founder of *The Caldwell Tribune*, later editor of *Weekly Oregonian* of Portland. Affectionately known as "Uncle Bill." Born Worcester, Mass., 1854; died Oct., 1925.

DICKERSON, GEORGE.—Early settler of 1877; member of Defense Company of 1878 after Nez Perce War. Was scout, freighter, rancher, livestock raiser, and Yellowstone Park stage driver. Born, 1859; died January 17, 1926.

DUNN, JUDGE ROBERT NEWTON.—Chief Justice of Idaho Supreme Court and one of the most highly respected jurists of the State. Filled successfully the positions of postmaster at Wallace, County Attorney of Shoshone County, register of the land office in Coeur d'Alene. Was elected to Supreme Court in 1920. Born Warsaw, Mo., 1857; died January 17, 1925.

EASTMAN, MARY BLACKINGER.—Crossed the plain in 1864 to Silver City. Married Hosea Eastman, who, moving to Boise, became identified with the old Overland Hotel. Mrs. Eastman was a charter member of the Columbian Club and Society of Owyhee Daughters. Born Buffalo, New York, 1851; died June 5, 1926.

FALLS, LORENZO.—Pioneer of central Idaho, an extensive cattle grower and rancher of Pahsimaroi Valley. Died at 92 on April 21, 1926.

FLENNER, MARY FRANCES.—Crossed the plains as a child, reaching Idaho in 1867. Married Isaac Straight in 1870, and after his death married John D. Flenner. Born 1853; died November 21, 1925.

GALBREATH, WALTER STEPHEN.—Active in public and political affairs, he served three terms in the State Legislature, was a member of First Masonic Lodge over forty years, and proprietor of the Luna House at Idaho City for many years. A pioneer of 1867. Born Shasta Co., 1861; died February 10, 1925.

GARDNER, GEORGE F.—Early day settler of Emmett who distinguished himself in the Army and in the Naval service during the Civil War. Was Past Grand Commander of the G. A. R. Born in Ireland, 1844; died August 9, 1926.

GERMAN, JOHN.—At fourteen he started freighting between Salt Lake and Butte; in 1864, at 16, he came to Idaho with

Jesus Urquides as a packer; later carried the mails on horseback through the mountains. Was trapping on Loon Creek at time of Sheepeater uprising, and with three others spent the winter camping across the creek from Sheepeater encampment. Born in Utah, 1848; died August 16, 1926.

GESS, CATHERINE C. (GREASON)—Mrs. Gess and her husband, George W. Gess, who were married in 1855, came to Idaho in 1863. Enduring the hardships of the pioneers they were successful ranchers. Born North Carolina, 1838; died January 3, 1925.

GRAY, BENJAMIN R.—Former Chairman State Democratic Central Committee. Receiver U. S. Land Office at Hailey; State Game Warden, County Assessor and County Sheriff. Mr. Gray's second wife was formerly Mrs. Mary George, member of the House of Representatives from Blaine County. Born 1870; died October 19, 1925.

GROOM, WILLIS.—Early day Indian fighter. Came to Idaho in 1871, and was one of the first, if not the first man to enlist as a member of Company A, First Idaho Volunteers, under Capt. Thomas Galloway. Also served during Bannock uprising of 1878. Born in Missouri, 1857; died October 3, 1926.

HACKETT, COLONEL JOHN.—Coeur d'Alene district pioneer of 1866, employee of Northern Pacific R. R. Came to America in 1850; served in Irish Brigade of New York during Civil War. Actively engaged in mining. Born in Ireland March 16, 1826; died June 26, 1926, aged 100 years, 3 months and 10 days.

HASBROUCK, RAYMOND D.—Commander of the California, the flagship of the Pacific battleship fleet. A native son of a well-known pioneer family, after graduating at Naval Academy at Annapolis he spent 18 years at sea. Was in Chinese waters during the Boxer uprising. Was stationed at Rome as attaché at the Italian court for several years. His burial at sea, witnessed by many thousands, was unique. After cremation, the ashes were placed in an urn on the ship. An airplane hovering overhead circled down, received the urn, and from far above the ashes of the honored and beloved commander were scattered over the deep. Born Boise, 1871; died March 19, 1926.

HEALY, THOMAS.—Old settler who came west as a young man, to Colorado, Utah and Nevada, then to Silver City and the Atlanta district. Entered the Boise Valley in 1873, became part owner of the Rossi sawmill, and conducted the toll road many years. Born Peterboro, Ontario, 1844; died March 3, 1925.

HEIGHO, EDGAR MAURICE.—Manager of Pacific & Idaho Northern, he was one of the early railroad builders of the State. Was connected with military organizations and the Idaho National Guard. Served on the staffs of former Governors Good-

ing, Brady and Haines. Born Essex, England, 1867. Died August 28, 1926.

HEIN, AUGUST EDWARD.—Resident of Lost River country many years, spending forty-four years in central Idaho as a miner, mail carrier and merchant. Known as "Gus" Hein. Born 1854; died November 23, 1925.

HOLBROOK, MORTIMER F.—Lured by the gold rush of 1850, he came to California, then on to Oregon, and Idaho, where he freighted into Boise Basin during the gold mining activities. He participated in the Indian troubles of later years, and had he but lived less than six months would have seen a century. Born Townshend, Vt., September 19, 1826; died April 8, 1926.

HOWELL, JOHN.—Crossed the plains by ox-team to California in 1864, returning by horseback that fall. In the spring of 1865 crossed with mule train to Utah. Located on headwaters of Lost River, Idaho, in 1884, where he freighted and hauled ore from Salmon mines to Blackfoot. Born in Iowa, 1857; died August 12, 1926.

HURLEY, JACK.—One of the best known Indian scouts in the State. Enlisted under General Howard and General Crook in early days of the Nez Perce War. Drew pension for distinguished services. Resident of Blackfoot and said to be at least a hundred years of age. Died August 23, 1926.

HUSTON, FRANCES.—Old-time resident of Boise, active in social life. Widow of the late Judge Joseph W. Huston and sister of Dr. George Collister. Born Willoughby, Ohio, 1837; died July 8, 1925.

HYDE, MICHAEL.—Sailed from New York to California in 1862, at 19; 1865 found him in Silver City, where from miner he advanced to general manager of the Golden Chariot mine. While manager of Virtue mine, it yielded nearly one million during the four years. Was first postmaster in Oreana. Later years engaged in stockraising. Born Rome, New York, 1843; died January 22, 1925.

JONES, EGBERT W.—Coming to Idaho City in 1865, he was journalist, printer and publisher, there and on several papers around the State. Later entered politics, serving as State Auditor, and for two terms in State Legislature. Born in Oregon, 1854; died March 5, 1926.

LEE, WILLIAM A.—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, who had served with distinction on the Supreme Bench and had attained prominence as a jurist in Nebraska and Utah before coming to Idaho. As attorney for American Falls Canal Company, he drew up the first Carey Act contract in the State. Died September 7, 1926.

MCBRIDE, MARGARET McDONALD.—Mrs. McBride came with her husband to Boise in 1865, then to Idaho City, where

they kept the Caribou Hotel. Moved to Garden Valley 1868, where for over fifty years "Grandma" was doctor and nurse for the valley people. Born Nairn, Scotland, 1836; died May 7, 1926.

MCCOY, GEORGE WASHINGTON.—Emigrated to California in 1857, moving to Idaho in 1881. Became one of the founders of Ketchum, playing an important part in the community. Born Pekin, Illinois, 1846; died April 15, 1926.

MCCUTCHEON, JUDGE O. E.—A leading Republican of the Idaho State Legislature of 1909, widely known in legal and political circles. Died March, 1926, aged 80 years.

MCGREGOR, HENRY.—Early settler, coming to Moscow over fifty years ago, was instrumental in establishing the town. Operated the McGregor Hotel, a well-known pioneer hotel. Organized the first school in the Palouse country. Died August 9, 1926, aged 87 years.

McMONIGLE, PATRICK.—Called the oldest pioneer in the Wood River Valley. Was a miner, later entering the cattle and ranching industry. Born in Ireland, 1847; died March 5, 1926.

MCNEIL, PHOEBE.—Pioneer of Intermountain region at Preston. Mrs. McNeil was the first white woman teacher teaching the whites in the Territory of Arizona. Born Bountiful, Utah, 1854; died July 9, 1926.

MCNISH, JOHN.—Early settler and progressive business man of Boise Basin and later Emmett, who amassed a fortune in the mercantile and real estate business. Died November 6, 1926, aged 70 years.

MAYS, JAMES H.—Prominent Southern Idaho rancher, the owner of Niagara Springs ranch near Wendell, well known as public speaker, coal magnate and former Congressman from Utah. Born Tennessee, 1868; died April 19, 1926.

MOODY, DR. CHARLES STUART.—Prominent physician and public official of Idaho, who made himself an authority on the Nez Perce Indians and on Idaho history. Dr. Moody served in the Philippines and in the mobilization work during the World War. Died April 22, 1926.

MORRIS, DR. JOHN B.—Widely known practicing physician of North Idaho, who located at North Idaho in 1875. Cared for sick and wounded in Idaho County during Indian hostilities. Served two terms as County Treasurer of Clearwater county. Prominent in Masonic circles fifty years. Member of North Idaho Medical Society and of North Idaho Pioneer and Historical Association. Former mayor of Lewiston. Died March 27, 1926, aged 65.

MORRISON, T. S.—Old resident who freighted through Idaho and Utah, settled near Arco, then in Blackfoot, where he was

the first owner of the Cottage Hotel, a landmark of the town. Died April 11, 1926.

MORROW, REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Idaho centenarian who, after being licensed to preach in 1857, took charge of a wagon train from Iowa to Walla Walla over the Oregon Trail. Was resident of Boise Valley many years. Territorial records show he married first couple and preached first sermon in Idaho in 1864. Born Jefferson City, Missouri, March 21, 1826; died May 26, 1926.

MOSS, FRANK C.—Pioneer of Payette, who established the first postoffice and mercantile business there. Lived in Long Valley and had the contract for cutting the ties for building the railroad into the country. An Odd Fellow for forty-eight years. Born 1852; died April 17, 1926.

NEIL, MARION.—Widow of John B. Neil, who was Governor of Idaho Territory from 1880-1883. Died September 17, 1926

NICHOLS, C. M.—Crossed the plains in 1863, coming to Idaho City that year. Was identified with mining activities in Boise Basin and Silver City, and with the settlement of the Emmett country. Died April 18, 1926, aged 77 years.

OURSE, FRANCES CORKER.—Boise pioneer and clubwoman, interested in art and civic matters, active in church and social affairs. Married Frank A. Nourse in 1885. Born Rock Island, Illinois, 1864; died March 27, 1926.

NYE, CARRIE S. (Otterson)—Early settler of Boise. Mrs. Nye came in 1870 and married Captain W. H. Nye, who was prominent in mining and commercial circles. Died February 4, 1926.

O'NEIL, BARNEY.—Widely known North Idaho banker, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of 1908-1909, and candidate for governor in 1910. Died June 18, 1925.

OTT, JANE.—Made three trips across the plains in covered wagons, finally decided to remain in Boise. Widow of Henry Ott. Born Dallas, Texas, 1850; died August 27, 1926.

PENCE, THOMAS HARVEY.—Livestock and cattleman of the early days in Idaho, later serving as Sheriff and Justice of the Peace. Brother of Peter Pence. Born Armstrong, Pa., 1850; died August 2, 1926.

PENN, WILLIAM.—A highly respected Indian, native of Idaho, of Shoshone and Bannock tribes, who was named for the American peace maker. Member of the Indian police force on the Fort Hall Reservation and often took charge of the tribal dancing and festivities. Was of genial, kindly, progressive nature. Born 1863. Died April 9, 1926.

PITCHER, COLONEL JOHN.—Graduating from West Point in 1876, Lieutenant Pitcher took active part in Indian troubles in

the West, participating in the Sheepeater War in Idaho. Was Superintendent of Yellowstone Park for a time. Retired as Colonel, First Infantry, U. S. A., in 1908. Born Texas, 1854. Died October 12, 1926.

PRITCHARD, JACOB.—“Jakey” Pritchard in early life joined the rush to the gold fields of California, and came to the Salmon River mines in the early 'sixties, spending the last sixty-five years of his life in Idaho county as a miner. Died March 12, 1926, aged 94 years.

RANAHAN, THOMAS.—Born in Ireland in 1839, came to America as infant. Began driving stage at Liberty, Missouri, in 1859. Left Kansas City for Santa Fe in 1860, drove on the Overland Trail in 1862, driving last mail coach out of Atchison, Kansas, for the Pacific Northwest. In 1868 became an Indian Scout with General Forsyth, participated in battle of Arickaree, and went through the Beecher Island Massacre that year, then entered government scouting with Captain Graham and Colonel Cody (“Buffalo Bill”). Located in Idaho in 1872, staged for John Hailey in 1876. During much of the time until completed was connected with building of the Northern Pacific R. R. Owned a 90-acre ranch near Weiser, but spent later years in Boise. His adventurous career closed December 27, 1926.

REGAN, LILLIE BLACKINGER.—Daughter of a pioneer family of Silver City who moved to Boise in 1878. She married Morgan A. Regan. Mrs. Regan was a charter member of the Columbian Club, St. Alphonsus Hospital Guild, the Catholic Women’s League, and the Owyhee Daughters. Born in Silver City; died August 7, 1926, aged 60 years.

REYNOLDS, JUDGE LORENZO D.—Came to the State by ox-team in early days; engaged in sheep business, then proprietor of the hotel at Dubois. Was magistrate and mayor of Dubois and prominent in the community. Born Galesburg, Illinois, 1849; died January 11, 1926.

RITCHEY, WILLIAM LOWREY.—One of the first to come to the Boise Basin in 1862. Later moving to Boise Valley, he built a cabin in which the men who formed the town of Boise met in the summer of 1863 to make their plans. Born Petersburg, Indiana, 1834; died May 26, 1926.

ROACH, DENNIS J.—Enlisted in U. S. Army at 19; was frontiersman and hero of Indian skirmishes in early days. Well known resident of Coeur d’Alenes and Wallace. Born Tipperary, Ireland, 1852; died June 20, 1926.

ROBERTSON, MARTHA ELLEN.—Came to the Boise Valley in 1862, having crossed the plains in 1860. Later moved to Canyon county. Married Charles Robertson. Born Knoxville, Illinois, 1857; died June 17, 1926.

RUMMELL, JOHN C.—Civil War veteran and old resident of wide acquaintance in Idaho. Attained prominence by promulgating a World Peace plan, published in 1912. Died May 13, 1926, aged 83 years.

RYAN, CORNELIUS.—Irishman, emigrated to United States in 1855, came west in 1865, taking contract as freighter from California to Silver City and Boise, before the railroad was west of Rocky Mountains. In recent years lived in Oregon. Died November 28, 1926.

SANDERS, JOEL.—Early settler of Clover Creek section, who came to Idaho over fifty years ago. In charge of a large freighting outfit for the Ketchum mines in their active days, and later he raised livestock and farmed his 240 acre ranch near Bliss. Born in Willamette Valley; died June 12, 1926, aged 71.

SEBREE, HOWARD.—Early settler of Caldwell who established series of chain stores. Founded First National Bank of Caldwell. Was active in public enterprises. Born in Kentucky, 1834; died September 14, 1925.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD STOREY.—Southern Idaho journalist, owner and publisher of *The Capital News*. Resident of Boise Valley. Died 1926.

SMITH, REV. RANDOLPH E.—Served in Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiment in Civil War. Founded Wesleyan University at Helena, Montana. Held the first services in Idaho Falls when it was known as Eagle Rock. Born Williamsburg, Ohio, 1843; died November 26, 1925.

STACKHOUSE, MRS. C. P.—Prominent woman of recognized literary ability; active in club, lodge and social activities. Under pen name of "Frances Little," wrote successful journalistic articles; is best known by novel, "Lady of the Decoration." Dr. and Mrs. Stackhouse made their home in North Idaho about twenty years. Died March 29, 1926.

STRAHORN, CARRIE ADELLE.—Wife of Robert E. Strahorn, pioneer western railroad builder, who gave a \$50,000 library building as a memorial to her. Mrs. Strahorn is best remembered by her book, "Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage," published many years ago. Died March 15, 1925.

SWEET, WILLIS.—Idaho Congressman and public official, who became Attorney General of Porto Rico. Later he was editor of *The Times* at San Juan, Porto Rico. Born 1856; died July 10, 1925.

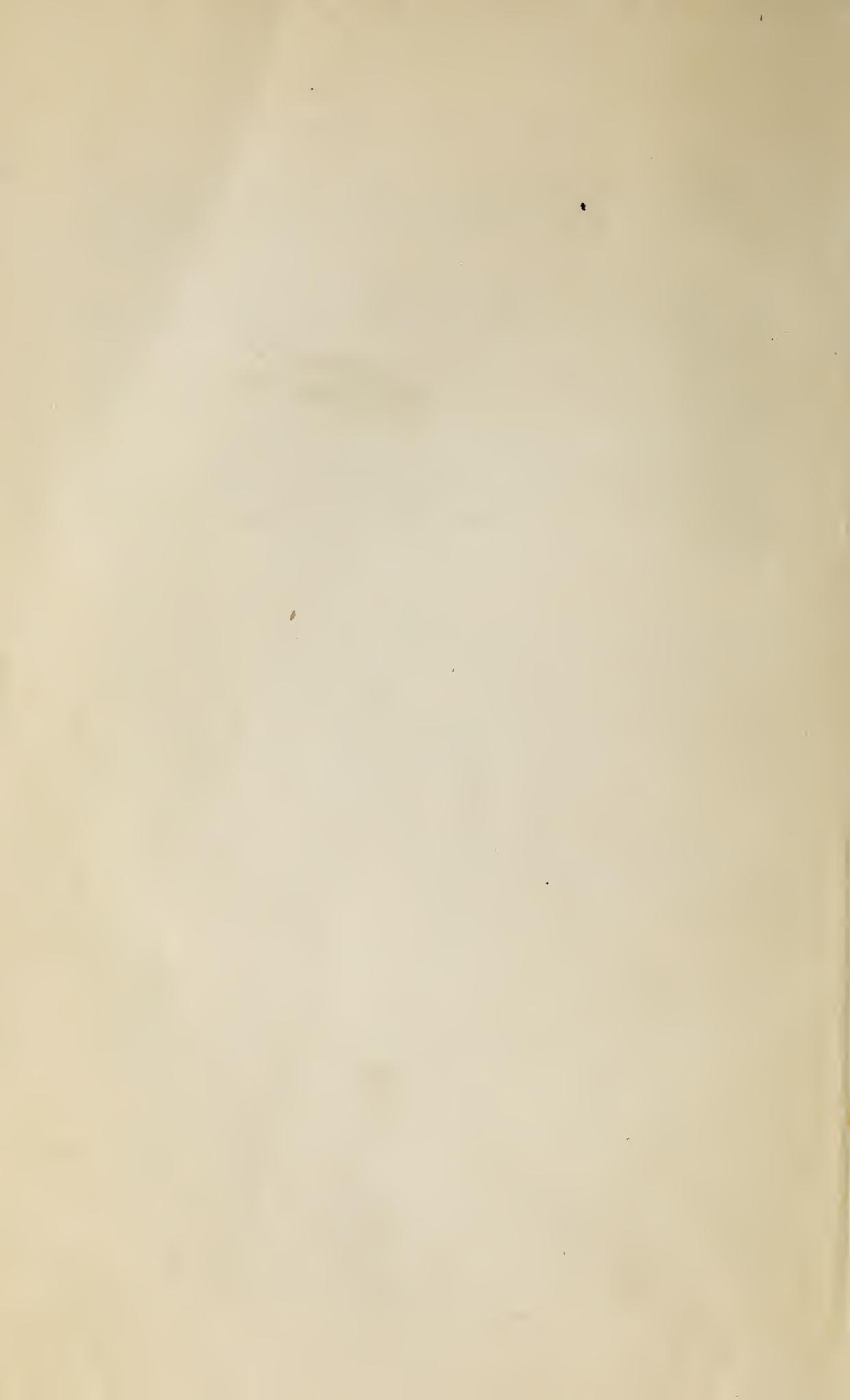
TRUITT, E. W.—President of Mullan Road Association; deeply interested in marking of the Mullan Road through Idaho and Washington; expected to have dedicated marker marking crossing of Snake River shortly. Resident of Lyons Ferry twenty-five years. Died April 21, 1926.

VAN METER, THEODORE.—Yellow Pine district pioneer, credited with being discoverer of the Cinnabar claims, which produced large amounts of quicksilver. Born 1845; died January 28, 1926.

WEST, CHAS. S.—Early day stock man, well known over the State, came to Idaho over forty years ago. Died June 26, 1926.

WEST, LORENZO.—Pioneer, freighter and resident of the early days. Said to be a survivor of Major Lugenbeel's expedition to locate Fort Boise. Lived at the Soldier's Home during his later years. Died April 7, 1925, aged 92 years.

YOUNG, MARGARET.—Crossed the plains to Oregon in 1862-1863, later resided in Idaho for sixty-four years. Married John ("Pony") Young, the express rider. Born 1845; died March 23, 1926.





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